

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL XXXII. NO. 21.

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1845.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month	50
Per month, Foreign	75
Per year	5.00
Per year, Foreign	6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. A. KINNEY,  
Attorney at Law. Safe Deposit  
Building, upstairs, Fort Street,  
Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY,  
Attorney at Law. P. O. Box  
198, Honolulu, H. I.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,  
Attorney at Law and Agent to  
take Acknowledgments, No. 13,  
Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,  
Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-  
lic. Attends all Courts of the  
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

W. F. ALLEN,  
Will be pleased to transact any  
business entrusted to his care.  
Office over Bishop's Bank.

WHITNEY & NICHOLS.  
Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-  
fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort  
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

A. J. DERBY. D. D. S.  
Dentist.  
Alaia Street, Between Hotel and  
Beretania Streets.  
Hours: 9 to 4. Telephone, 615.

H. C. SLOGGETT.  
M.D.C.M., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh,  
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT.

Beretania Street, Next Hospital.

Office Hours: 8 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7  
to 8 p. m. Telephone, 701.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.  
Importers and Commission  
Merchants.

SAN FRANCISCO...AND... HONOLULU.  
215 Front St. Queen St.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,  
Importers and Commission  
Merchants. King and Bethel Streets,  
Honolulu, H. I.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,  
General Commission Agents.  
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Importers and Commission  
Merchants. Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,  
Importer and Dealer in General  
Merchandise. Queen St., Honolu-  
lou.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.  
Importers and Dealers in Hard-  
ware. Corners of Fort and King Sts.  
Wm. H. Hall, President and Manager.  
E. O. White, Secretary and Treasurer.  
Wm. F. Allen, Auditor.  
Thos. May and T. W. Mohr, Directors.

LEWERS & COOKE,  
Successors to Lewers & Dickson.  
Importers and Dealers in Lumber  
and Building Materials. Fort St.

WILDER & CO.,  
Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,  
and Building Materials, all kinds.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN  
Investment Company, Ltd. Money  
Loaned for long or short periods  
on approved security.

W. W. HALL, Manager.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,  
Machinery of every description  
made to order.

H. E. McINTYRE & BRO.,  
Grocery and Feed Store. Corner  
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,  
Frank Brown, Manager. 28<sup>th</sup> and  
30<sup>th</sup> Merchant Sts., Honolulu, H. I.

Magnolia Hall.  
1605 Franklin St.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MISS C. P. EDMONDSON, Principal.

A French, German and English  
Home School for Girls. Pupils received  
at any time.

Refers by permission to Hon. C. T.  
Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis and  
Miss Susanne R. Patch, Honolulu.

CONSOLIDATED  
SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Lamont.)  
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

—AGENTS—

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

from the Primary Organs, in either sex

acquired or constitutional, Gravel, and

Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from

mercury. Sold in boxes, 18. 6d. each, by

all Chemists and Patent Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World. Proprietors,

The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug  
Company, Lincoln, England.

Is warranted to cure all discharges

a necessity would be unwise on the part of the Executive, because unjust to the interest of the people. Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was proposed on the general question of Congress. We are nearly two years from a Congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically, without fearing its effect upon an early election. Our fellow citizens who may disagree with us upon the character of this legislation prefer to have the question settled now, even against their preconceived views—and perhaps, settled so reasonably, as I trust and believe it will be, as to insure great permanence—than to have further uncertainty menacing the vast and varied business interests of the United States. Again, whatever action Congress may take, will be given a fair opportunity for trial before the people are called to pass judgment upon it, and this I consider a great essential to the rightful and lasting settlement of the question. In view of these considerations, I shall deem it my duty to advise the President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people, and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our counsels and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect today, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people.

The North and South no longer divide in the old lines, but upon principles and politics; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicity. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is enabling and will be both gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing and permit nothing to be done that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old and antagonistic sections, but shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the oath administered by the Chief Justice, which in their respective spheres so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe: "I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

#### TO THE SENATE.

Vice President Hobart Makes His Address.

Senators: To have been elected to preside over the Senate of the United States is a distinction which any citizen would prize, and the manifestation of confidence which it implies is an honor which I sincerely appreciate. My gratitude and loyalty to the people of the country to whom I owe this honor, and my duty to you, as well, demand such a conservative, equitable and conscientious construction of your rules as shall promote the well-being and prosperity of the people, and at the same time conserve the well-cherished precedents and high traditions which have contributed to make this tribunal the most distinguished of the legislative bodies of the world. In entering upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen, I feel a peculiar delicacy, for I am aware your body with whom for a time I will be associated has had but a small voice in the selection of its presiding officer, and that I am called upon to conduct your deliberations, while not perhaps your choice in point of either merit or fitness.

It will be my constant effort to aid you, so far as I may, in all reasonable expedition of the business of the Senate, and may be permitted to express the belief that such expedition is the hope of the country. All the interests of good government and the advancement toward a higher and better condition of things, call for prompt and positive legislation at your hands. To obstruct the regular course of wise and prudent legislative action after the fullest and freest discussion is neither consistent with true senatorial courtesy, conducive to the welfare of the people, nor in compliance with their just expectations. While assisting in the settlement of the grave questions which devolve upon the Senate, I will do my endeavor to so guide its deliberations that its wisdom may be made fruitful in works, whilst at the same time exercising such fairness and impartiality within the rules of the Senate as shall deserve at least your good opinion for the sincerity of my effort.

Unfamiliar with your rules and manner of procedure, I can only promise that I will bring all the ability I possess to the faithful discharge of every duty as it may devolve upon me, relying always upon your suggestions, your advice and your co-operation, and I should feel unequal to the task did I not trustfully anticipate that indulgent aid and consideration which you have at all times given to my predecessors, and without which I could not hope to acquire myself to your satisfaction or with any degree of personal credit. It shall be my highest aim to justify the confidence the people have reposed in me by discharging my duties in such a manner as to lighten your labors, secure your appreciation of my honest effort to administer your rules with an eye single to the public good and promote the pleasant and efficient transaction of the public business.

Mr. Turner thinks Hawaii should be annexed to this country without delay.

#### LEE DID THREATEN RESIGNATION.

Documents in the Scott Case Prove the Truth of the Story.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator-elect Turner of Washington State, in an interview today, said: "While I am doubtful about what should be done in the way of Cuban recognition, I believe a strong policy ought to be adopted when the rights of American citizens are jeopardized. I was a Republican up to the last campaign, and have not abandoned the principle of protection which has been abandoned by the Republicans, who now favor a discriminating tariff. I shall examine carefully any tariff bill prepared by the present Republican leaders before giving it my assent. I at least will not aid Hanna in carrying out his pledges to the protected industries."

Mr. Turner thinks Hawaii should be annexed to this country without delay.

#### AGAINST DURRANT.

Supreme Court Affirms Judgement of Guilty of Murder.

"SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 4.—On Easter Sunday, 1895, the nude body of murdered Blanche Lamont was found in the belfry of Emmanuel Baptist Church. Yesterday—Ash Wednesday, 1897—the Supreme Court of California handed down an opinion affirming the lower court's judgment of guilty against Theodore Durrant, the murderer of Blanche Lamont.

McKinley Thanks Governor Bushnell.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—Governor Bushnell said tonight that he had received a letter from President-elect McKinley, thanking him for the appointment of Chairman Hanna to succeed Senator Sherman, which he had promised to make. Major McKinley says in the letter that he regards the appointment to be a special favor to him, as he joined with Senator Sherman in asking that Chairman Hanna be appointed to the vacancy.

McKinley's CABINET.

Completes His List by Appointing Cornelius Bliss.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—McKinley completed his Cabinet at noon, when he induced Cornelius N. Bliss to reconsider his determination not to accept the place of Secretary of the Interior, and Bliss yielded. President-elect McKinley went over the personal in detail with Bliss, and at his personal request, Mr. Bliss accepted the place. This solution of the trouble was agreeable to Platt, the Republican Senator-elect, who so informed McKinley. Bliss was the original choice of the Republican organization, which stood solidly behind him, until he made it known to McKinley that there were personal reasons why he could not go into the Cabinet.

The make-up of the new Cabinet is as follows:

Secretary of State: John Sherman of Ohio.

Secretary of the Treasury: Lyman J. Gage of Illinois.

Secretary of War: Russell A. Alger of Michigan.

Secretary of the Navy: John D. Long of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior: Cornelius N. Bliss of New York.

Secretary of Agriculture: James Wilson of Iowa.

Postmaster General: James A. Clark of Maryland.

Attorney General: Joseph McKenna of California.

OVER FOUR HUNDRED MILLIONS.

Amount of Appropriations by the Present Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was introduced by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President today sent to the House a message returning the immigration bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—In the House today the immigration bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 182 to 37.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A bill to make an appropriation was reached by the committee on the judiciary, and the report was sent to the House. The

immigration bill was vetoed.

**MUST NOW WITHDRAW FROM CRETE**

**Powers Make Formal Demand Upon Greece.**

**KING GEORGE IS UNYIELDING**

**He Has Six Days to Make Decision.**

**Situation of Exceeding Delicacy—Russia Getting Tired of the Delay.**

**LONDON, March 2.—It is no longer possible to deny that the situation in the East has become one of the utmost gravity. The Cretan crisis is rapidly growing into the larger question of the fate of the Ottoman empire, and it is becoming strongly probable that its radical solution will speedily be forced upon Europe. It repeatedly has been declared by Salisbury and other high authorities during the past year that the only possible solution of this question is by the sword. It is only a week ago that Balfour assured the Cretans in the most solemn language that a general European war was inevitable if it attempted the partition of the Turkish Empire.**

**The exact limits of the long-pending agreement of the powers were made known tonight. It was decided to send two notes to the Greek Government. The first, which was delivered in Athens this evening, requests Greece to withdraw her troops and fleet from Crete within six days. No threats are made in this communication. If, however, the mandate is disobeyed, a second note will be dispatched notifying her of the intention to employ coercion unless the demand is promptly complied with.**

**It is now a matter of practical certainty and understood by the powers themselves that Greece will refuse to yield either request or threat, and it is therefore that in the event of any pressure whatever from the powers Greece will declare war against Turkey, and within a few days begin a campaign in Macedonia and Thessaly. It is virtually admitted that the powers are not prepared for any such exigency, and it is scarcely hoped they will be able to deal with it in harmony. In fact, it is now an open secret that they have been able to reach the present point of agreement only with the greatest difficulty, and that the bonds which hold them together at this moment are of the weakest description.**

**The situation, indeed, is so threatening that the Government made it known privately to the leaders of the opposition today, so it is stated in the lobbies of the hotels, that it would be unwise and unpatriotic to embarrass them by serious criticism. The debate on Crete, therefore, was opened by Harcourt in a speech so mild and colorless that it astonished his followers until the explanation was privately circulated. It should be added that many members of the opposition do not share the Government's belief that a general war will follow hostilities between Greece and Turkey in the Balkans. Several days of inactivity, at all events, may be expected before any decisive steps are taken, and the tension may relax in the interval.**

**Great Britain, meantime, following the example of Russia, has begun extraordinary preparations for any eventuality. Dispatches from all the navy yards in the kingdom tonight say that work has been begun in every department on even a greater scale than when the flying squadron was suddenly equipped for sea a year ago.**

**CRETAN BLUE BOOK.**

**Diplomatic Correspondence Regarding Crete.**

**LONDON, March 2.—A Cretan blue book has been issued, covering a period between February, 1896, and September, 1896. It is chiefly interesting as going to show Lord Salisbury's steady refusal to accept Count Gouluchowski's proposal to blockade Crete in the event that Greece should disregard the collective note of the powers demanding a stoppage of the importation of arms and the sending of volunteers into Crete.**

**Count Gouluchowski expresses great regret at the attitude of Lord Salisbury, and the fact that further masses will result. It appears that Lord Salisbury contended that it was not an even-handed policy to use the fleets of the powers against the Cretans and only diplomatic remonstrances against the Sultan.**

**As far back as September, Lord Salisbury virtually advocated autonomy for Crete, and declared he could only join a coercive measure against Greece in case she should make a hostile attack upon the integrity of the Turkish empire.**

**RUSSIA IN COREA.**

**Officers of Czar Drilling Troops of A Asiatic Kingdom.**

**LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke asked the Government whether they had any information that the King of Corea is under the protection of Russia; that the Corean military are being drilled by Russian officers, and whether in the opinion of the Government the action of Russia in Corea is consistent with the pledge given by that power when England abandoned Port Hamilton.**

**Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Curzon said in reply that it was true that some Corean troops were being instructed by Russian officers. The King of Corea, he added, left the Russian Legation on February 20th and returned to the palace. Nothing was happening, Curzon said, that could be regarded as being at variance with the guarantee given by Russia in 1886 that she would not take possession of any Corean territory.**

**GREECE HOLDS ON.**

**King George Does Not Fear Mandate of the Powers.**

**ATHENS, March 3.—The Greek newspapers are unanimous in counseling resistance to the mandates of the powers. The semi-official *Prota* says: We cannot understand why a Graeco-Turkish war should threaten the peace of Europe, but we warn Europe that an injustice against Hellas would render impossible.**

**The Neophimeria, the Government organ, hopes that the reply of Delianis to the identical notes of the powers will conform to the desires of the Greek nation.**

**King George replied to a visiting deputation that he was not deviating by a hair's breadth from the original policy announced.**

**ASKED FOR WARSHIPS.**

**Copy of Consul Lee's Dispatch to Secretary Olney.**

**NEW YORK, Feb. 27. The Herald this morning publishes the following telegram, which was sent by Consul General Lee, in which he asked for warships. That exclusive announcement had been**

**denied not only by Secretary Olney, but by all New York papers and the Associated Press.**

**"Olney, Washington:**  
"Have demanded the release of Scott, American officer, who has been kept in prison and incommunicado without a process of law 11 days. I trust you appreciate the gravity of the situation and are prepared to sustain me. I must have a warship immediately. How many ships have you at Tampa, Key West, and Southern waters, and are you prepared to send them here, should it become necessary? I cannot and will not stand another Ruiz murder."

**LEE.**  
"Havana."

**WEYLER'S RESIGNATION.**  
It is Said to Have Been Made "Conditionally."

**NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Herald's Havana special says: I am informed on the very best authority that Captain General Weyler has forwarded his resignation to the Spanish Government at Madrid. The Captain General, I am also informed, will leave the island as soon as possible, probably in about three weeks.**

**This decisive step General Weyler determined to take, my authority says, as soon as he heard of the release of Julio Sangüelly. The Captain General had frequently said that he would resign if the Crown should interfere with his policy in regard to prisoners, especially Americans, as he was incensed, I am told, beyond measure at being ignored in the negotiations carried on by the Spanish Government in the case of the notable captive, Sangüelly, who was released on Friday.**

**It is reported that Gen. Ramon Blanco Arenas, the Marquis of Pena Plate, may be appointed to succeed General Weyler.**

**LONG RACE ENDED.**

**The Ship Cromartyshire触着Queenstown First.**

**QUEENSTOWN, March 2.—The British ship Cromartyshire, Captain Henderson, from San Francisco, November 20th, for this port, one of four sailing vessels engaged in a race from San Francisco, has arrived. None of the others have been sighted.**

**SWANSEA, Wales, March 2.—The British bark *Kilmeny*, at this port for San Francisco, had her deck beams and midship stanchions broken and decks bulged upward three inches by a recent explosion of gas, generated by the cargo.**

**PERTH, West Australia, March 2.—The British bark *Villalba*, from Tacoma, on November 9th, is ashore 80 miles north of Freemantle, for which port she is bound. Captain Harlin was drowned. Assistance has been sent to the stranded ship.**

**PANAMA SCANDAL AGAIN.**  
Briber Arton Promises to Confess Dealings With Deputies.

**PARIS, Feb. 23.—At the Seine Assizes today there was heard the appeal of Emile Arton from the sentence of two years' imprisonment, imposed upon him for bribery, in connection with the Panama Canal scandal. In the course of the proceedings Arton promised to explain completely the distribution of 2,000,000 francs among the members of the Chamber of Deputies, who were bribed to support the project of the canal. There was much excitement in the Chamber of Deputies when it was learned that Arton had concluded to make a full confession of his dealings with certain of its members.**

**CECIL RHODES ON THE STAND.**

**He Tells Why He Did Not Assist Jameson.**

**LONDON, March 2.—The inquiry of the Parliamentary Committee into the Transvaal raid was resumed today. Cecil Rhodes was asked why he had not accepted the responsibility of coming to Dr. Jameson's assistance during the latter's trial, and he replied that his appearance would not have benefited Jameson, because he would have been obliged to say that he did not authorize the raid. "I sent a telegram that if I could save Jameson a day's imprisonment by coming home, I would do so."**

**CECIL RHODES ON THE STAND.**

**He Tells Why He Did Not Assist Jameson.**

**LONDON, March 2.—The Queen holds a drawing-room.**

**LONDON, Eng., Feb. 24.—The Queen, who arrived in London from Windsor yesterday, held the first drawing-room of the season at Buckingham Palace today. The weather was mild and sunny. The debutantes were attired in white. The other ladies present wore white or tints of which pale green predominated with jeweled embroidery.**

**Alaskan Boundary Treaty.**

**TORONTO, Ont., March 1.—The treaty for the demarcation of the boundary between Canada and Alaska makes a surrender of Canadian territory to the United States. The Dominion Government is being urged to further consider the matter before ratifying the treaty.**

**Leo and the Cardinals.**

**ROME, March 1.—The Pope gave a reception today to the Cardinals, who waited upon His Holiness to congratulate him upon His 57th anniversary of his birth, which will occur tomorrow.**

**Japan Adopts Gold Standard.**

**YOKOHAMA, March 1.—The Japanese Government has decided to adopt the gold standard upon the ratio of 32 1/2 to 1. The new standard goes into operation next October.**

**Money is Paid.**

**Celebrated Diamond Case Finally Disposed of.**

**Below is a statement of the amount paid to Mrs. Dimond by W. W. Dimond and the terms on which it was paid:**

**Mrs. Carrie Dimond to leave the country by the steamship Peru, and to withdraw the appeal of the divorce suit. She to assign his life insurance of \$25,000 to W. W. Dimond. He to pay to her one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, to be disbursed as follows: Passage money, \$100; draft on San Francisco, \$450; cash, \$50 (to be handed to Mrs. Dimond by the purser of the Peru at sea); \$400 to be paid to her attorney, A. S. Humphrys, 24 hours after the departure of the steamer.**

**Three B' PIPES!**

**CELEBRATED DIAMOND CASE FINALLY DISPOSED OF.**

**Below is a statement of the amount paid to Mrs. Dimond by W. W. Dimond and the terms on which it was paid:**

**Mrs. Carrie Dimond to leave the country by the steamship Peru, and to withdraw the appeal of the divorce suit. She to assign his life insurance of \$25,000 to W. W. Dimond. He to pay to her one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, to be disbursed as follows: Passage money, \$100; draft on San Francisco, \$450; cash, \$50 (to be handed to Mrs. Dimond by the purser of the Peru at sea); \$400 to be paid to her attorney, A. S. Humphrys, 24 hours after the departure of the steamer.**

**Three B' PIPES!**

**CELEBRATED DIAMOND CASE FINALLY DISPOSED OF.**

**Below is a statement of the amount paid to Mrs. Dimond by W. W. Dimond and the terms on which it was paid:**

**Mrs. Carrie Dimond to leave the country by the steamship Peru, and to withdraw the appeal of the divorce suit. She to assign his life insurance of \$25,000 to W. W. Dimond. He to pay to her one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, to be disbursed as follows: Passage money, \$100; draft on San Francisco, \$450; cash, \$50 (to be handed to Mrs. Dimond by the purser of the Peru at sea); \$400 to be paid to her attorney, A. S. Humphrys, 24 hours after the departure of the steamer.**

**Three B' PIPES!**

**CELEBRATED DIAMOND CASE FINALLY DISPOSED OF.**

**Below is a statement of the amount paid to Mrs. Dimond by W. W. Dimond and the terms on which it was paid:**

**Mrs. Carrie Dimond to leave the country by the steamship Peru, and to withdraw the appeal of the divorce suit. She to assign his life insurance of \$25,000 to W. W. Dimond. He to pay to her one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, to be disbursed as follows: Passage money, \$100; draft on San Francisco, \$450; cash, \$50 (to be handed to Mrs. Dimond by the purser of the Peru at sea); \$400 to be paid to her attorney, A. S. Humphrys, 24 hours after the departure of the steamer.**

**Three B' PIPES!**

**CELEBRATED DIAMOND CASE FINALLY DISPOSED OF.**

**Below is a statement of the amount paid to Mrs. Dimond by W. W. Dimond and the terms on which it was paid:**

**Mrs. Carrie Dimond to leave the country by the steamship Peru, and to withdraw the appeal of the divorce suit. She to assign his life insurance of \$25,000 to W. W. Dimond. He to pay to her one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, to be disbursed as follows: Passage money, \$100; draft on San Francisco, \$450; cash, \$50 (to be handed to Mrs. Dimond by the purser of the Peru at sea); \$400 to be paid to her attorney, A. S. Humphrys, 24 hours after the departure of the steamer.**

**Three B' PIPES!**

**CELEBRATED DIAMOND CASE FINALLY DISPOSED OF.**

**Below is a statement of the amount paid to Mrs. Dimond by W. W. Dimond and the terms on which it was paid:**

**Mrs. Carrie Dimond to leave the country by the steamship Peru, and to withdraw the appeal of the divorce suit. She to assign his life insurance of \$25,000 to W. W. Dimond. He to pay to her one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, to be disbursed as follows: Passage money, \$100; draft on San Francisco, \$450; cash, \$50 (to be handed to Mrs. Dimond by the purser of the Peru at sea); \$400 to be paid to her attorney, A. S. Humphrys, 24 hours after the departure of the steamer.**

**Three B' PIPES!**

**CELEBRATED DIAMOND CASE FINALLY DISPOSED OF.**

**Below is a statement of the amount paid to Mrs. Dimond by W. W. Dimond and the terms on which it was paid:**

**Mrs. Carrie Dimond to leave the country by the steamship Peru, and to withdraw the appeal of the divorce suit. She to assign his life insurance of \$25,000 to W. W. Dimond. He to pay to her one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, to be disbursed as follows: Passage money, \$100; draft on San Francisco, \$450; cash, \$50 (to be handed to Mrs. Dimond by the purser of the Peru at sea); \$400 to be paid to her attorney, A. S. Humphrys, 24 hours after the departure of the steamer.**

**Three B' PIPES!**

**CELEBRATED DIAMOND CASE FINALLY DISPOSED OF.**

**Below is a statement of the amount paid to Mrs. Dimond by W. W. Dimond and the terms on which it was paid:**

**Mrs. Carrie Dimond to leave the country by the steamship Peru, and to withdraw the appeal of the divorce suit. She to assign his life insurance of \$25,000 to W. W. Dimond. He to pay to her one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, to be disbursed as follows: Passage money, \$100; draft on San Francisco, \$450; cash, \$50 (to be handed to Mrs. Dimond by the purser of the Peru at sea); \$400 to be paid to her attorney, A. S. Humphrys, 24 hours after the departure of the steamer.**

**Three B' PIPES!**

**CELEBRATED DIAMOND CASE FINALLY DISPOSED OF.**

**Below is a statement of the amount paid to Mrs. Dimond by W. W. Dimond and the terms on which it was paid:**

**Mrs. Carrie Dimond to leave the country by the steamship Peru, and to withdraw the appeal of the divorce suit. She to assign his life insurance of \$25,000 to W. W. Dimond. He to pay to her one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, to be disbursed as follows: Passage money, \$100; draft on San Francisco, \$450; cash, \$50 (to be handed to Mrs. Dimond by the purser of the Peru at sea); \$400 to be paid to her attorney, A. S. Humphrys, 24 hours after the departure of the steamer.**

**Three B' PIPES!**

**CELEBRATED DIAMOND CASE FINALLY DISPOSED OF.**

**Below is a statement of the amount paid to Mrs. Dimond by W. W. Dimond and the terms on which it was paid:**

**Mrs. Carrie Dimond to leave the country by the steamship Peru, and to withdraw the appeal of the divorce suit. She to assign his life insurance of \$25,000 to W. W. Dimond. He to pay to her one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, to be disbursed as follows: Passage money, \$100; draft on San Francisco, \$450; cash, \$50 (to be handed to Mrs. Dimond by the purser of the Peru at sea); \$400 to be paid to her attorney, A. S. Humphrys, 24 hours after the departure of the steamer.**

**Three B' PIPES!**

**CELEBRATED DIAMOND CASE FINALLY DISPOSED**

## Hawaiian Gazette

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MARCH 12, 1897.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Ask the average citizen of this country whether Honolulu has any manufacturing industries, and in nine cases out of ten he will say that we have a few, but not enough to amount to anything. Ask the average citizen outside the country what Honolulu people do and he will say that they "raise sugar." In this issue of the Gazette is contained a general description of the manufacturing industries of this city: a demonstration that we have in our midst progressive, and, for the most part, prosperous individuals and corporations engaged in supplying to some extent the demand for manufactured products. In a country where sugar is king, coffee a healthy and growing prince and agricultural products in the ascendency generally, it cannot be said that our manufactures cut much figure in a comparative statement of our national industrial affairs. We have no forests and no mines, consequently the general disposition in years past has been to buy the manufactured products in the markets of the United States. This is the general custom at the present time; nevertheless, as our population and national wealth has increased we find the active Anglo-Saxon gradually feeling his way along the pathway of home production. In every department of this particular line of business the beginning has been made in a small way, and the measure of success rewarding the various ventures has been satisfactory.

One of the best features connected with the manufacturing now carried on here is that it calls for skilled workmen, and when men are brought to the country to fill positions with the various corporations, they come from the middle classes, and there is no question as to their influence and value as members of the body politic. That manufacturing, other than the preparation of our natural products for market, has an unprecedented future or that it offers unusual opportunities for investment we are not prepared to assert. Hawaii must always look to other countries for raw material, and the increase or decrease of manufacturing establishments will depend upon the character and size of our population. The development thus far has however kept pace with the steady growth of the country, the increase of population and larger production of its agricultural specialties.

## BRITISH EXPANSION.

The extracts which we reprint from Mr. Chamberlain's speech in Birmingham, are worth reading. It is a forcible argument in favor of the British policy of annexation. Mr. Chamberlain claims that which cannot be disputed, that, as a rule, British dominion is wise and just, and that it stands as the "trustee for civilization."

There is however a moral side to the question which is trouble some. What "right" have the British to do these things? The Americans did the same thing with the Mexicans and Indians. Henry Ward Beecher said their conduct "called for the vengeance of God." So, neither nation can take high ground about it. In these matters the most civilized nations act like pirates and to questions are asked. Here is the trouble of applying moral principles to the conduct of human affairs. It is the same vexed question which perplexed the old dark, when he stole chickens on a dim occasion.

when de Lord doant look around de corner." The bayonet moves in front of the cross. The "rights" of the weaker races are stricken down in the interests of trade. The morals of the whole business are in a dense fog. We, Americans, feel very solemn over British greed, and persuade ourselves that we could never be made parties to such wicked transaction. Gen.

Porter, in his recollections of Gen. Grant, says that when Grant was a lieutenant, he once resolved to throw up his commission rather than join in the infamous invasion of Mexico by the American army.

At any rate, the fact remains that the subjection of a large part of the world by the British is really in the interests of human progress.

## MCKINLEY INAUGURAL

President McKinley's inaugural address, which is given in full in another column, is the sound, patriotic and conservative document which the people of the United States had reason to expect. One of the most noticeable features is the care with which he has avoided any reference to the mistakes of the past as the result of the shortcomings of any particular political party. He upbraids no one, but recognizes the failures of the previous administration as existing, and calls upon the citizens of the United States, irrespective of party lines and party prejudices, to set to work to better the present condition. In this particular feature he has put to shame some of his predecessors and set a good example for those who will come after him.

President McKinley touches lightly upon the monetary question, endorses international bimetallism, suggests changes regarding paper currency and proposes a non-partisan investigation of the monetary system of the country, in order to take the question out of politics. The reference to the depression in business and the depleted treasury shows beyond question that President McKinley holds to his old principle that the taxation of foreign imports is the balm for all woes in national finance, as well as the financial condition of the individual citizen. He believes the farmer should have better returns for his labor, and argues that assistance given the manufacturer is direct assistance to the farmer. The lesson drawn from the election is that the farmer and manufacturer desire the creation of markets for their products, rather than legislation that deals directly with the size of the dollar they receive. In carrying out this principle the President advocates a return to the reciprocity policy of 1890, which will gain for the American producer special favors in foreign lands. This, from the American standpoint, is sound doctrine.

The question of foreign relations is handled very gingerly, and the general tenor of the remarks on this topic is one of "peace on earth, good will toward men." The arbitration treaty is endorsed in the strongest language, and the people of the United States are particularly urged to heed the counsels of the first President of the United States. The expression "We want no wars of conquest; we must avoid the temptations of territorial aggression," is undoubtedly offered to allay the popular desire for a sympathetic war to free Cuba. The foes of Hawaiian annexation will probably seek to interpret this sentence as a blow to this country, but as the acquisition of Hawaiian territory calls for no war of conquest, there is nothing to suggest that President McKinley will seek to make light of the declarations of his party.

## JAPANESE MATTERS.

It was believed last year by the foreign residents of Japan that the new Cabinet, formed by

Count Matsukata, would not last long. Its policy was one opposed to that of Count Ito, who did so well during the war times of '94.

"Opposition" in Japanese politics is not founded on political principle. It is rather a personal affair, and touches men and not measures. Count Okuma, on the 15th of January made a remarkable speech in the House of Representatives. He announced that "National polity must be fixed, unchanged and continuous, and the best method of diplomacy is to adhere strictly to the principles of international law. Diplomacy must be based on justice. The power of justice is great, for it is sure to enlist the sympathy of the whole world."

Here is a government which is "pagan," as the term is generally used, Christianity has no direct force in it. The people governed by it are in the depths of "heathenism." Yet within 30 years it places itself abreast of the most civilized white races, and tells the world that it accepts the very broadest principles of justice in its international affairs. Count Okuma alludes, also, to the great influence of the United States in the Venezuela matter. If any one suspects that the Government of Japan had at that time any designs about these Islands, he can see, in this speech, the very profound respect it has for the opinions of the Great Republic.

The Japanese Parliament shows, in its present session, the peculiar results of government without party issues. The various combinations against the Cabinet tumble to pieces. The members of the House deal with men, not measures. The spirit of the clan, so long dominant in the country, still rules in politics. The day for party issues has not come. Every member of the House feels like the Irishman: "I am agin the Government."

The new order of things in Japan has not reached the stage of party government or of political issues. We have the same condition here. Annexation is a settled policy, about which there is no issue. "Issues" will rise in Japan and in these Islands as soon as the political leaders have had time to find out the general drift of opinion and get it into definite shape.

The Japanese Government proposes to encourage a gold currency policy. It fixes the rate of silver at 32 to 1. This will be a very pretty experiment, and if carried out, will provide some valuable facts for the next presidential campaign in the United States. The effect of this policy will be seen here, on the wages of the Japanese laborer. At present he converts his monthly wages of \$13 in gold into \$25 in Japanese silver. Under the new order of things he will get only about \$18 for it. It is the \$25 in Japanese silver which makes these Islands the financial Paradise of the Japanese laborer. A reduction in the apparent value of silver will modify the desire for emigration.

## JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

In the discussion of the immigration question now before the courts, the Japanese will do well not to be too rapid in their interpretation of the action of this Government. The assertion that the Government action has its foundation in prejudice and a desire to shut out Japanese is absolute bosh. To put the situation briefly the question to be decided is whether the laws of this country are to be respected or ignored over rough shod. The only reason why the Japanese feel she is in a strong hand of the Government other than other classes is simply due to the fact that she is through remained in a state of thought to exist.

Formerly the Japanese have failed to appreciate the fact that in coming to the Hawaiian Islands as contract laborers, they as well as all other nationalities must

comply with the strict letter of the law.

Notwithstanding the contract labor system is distasteful and will sooner or later be wiped off our statute books, the fact still remains that it is there, that the Government must be recognized in labor importations, and whatever class, clan, race or faction attempts to make a broad interpretation of the law to suit their own purposes must abide by the results. Up to the present time the course of the Government has been simply to get the matter in such shape as to bring it before the legal authority of the land—the Supreme Court. The Government will abide by the decision of the Court and the Japanese must do the same if they expect to continue to be classed as law abiding citizens. The action of the Japanese in talking of indignation meetings is ill timed and ill advised and demonstrates that they either have no appreciation of the situation or are inclined to make trouble.

The Japanese have the same rights under our laws as the citizens of any other nation, but they ought distinctly to understand that they are not in any way exempt from the penalties following infraction of those laws. As a matter of fact they have howled before they are hurt. They must not consider that they are always in the right and the Government consequently in the wrong. It will be time for them to talk when the Court has completed its work. If the Japanese see fit to test the elasticity of our immigration laws they must endure the inconvenience of going through the Courts. Had Americans, English, Portuguese or Germans come here under the same circumstances as the last lot of Japanese they would have suffered the same fate. The laws of this Government must be and will be upheld. The law is no respecter of persons. It will be well for some of our Japanese citizens to paste these facts in their hats.

## LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The statement made by our evening contemporary, that "inwardly we can manage our home affairs with perfect ease," is simply a two-edged sword in the annexation business.

Probably the majority of the people of the United States, sympathized with us, after the revolution of '93, solely on the ground, that they believed that a small, conscientious band of men, were struggling, against great odds, to establish Anglo-Saxon institutions here, in fact, and not in name. This belief created a wave of sympathy which rose, and rushed through the corridors of the Capitol, in Washington, in February, 1893, and nearly carried annexation to the Union, on its crest.

But this wave has receded somewhat. Any observer, at the American political centres knows it. For the last two years, too many of these warm friends have been saying: "You do not need our help any longer; you can stand alone; you have fully demonstrated your ability to permanently maintain order and peace. The majority of Americans do not today care a snap about commercial relations. We have tried in these columns to give the reasons for it. There is nothing which Mr. Thurston and his friends dread so much as this falling tide of sympathy due as we have said, to the belief that the crisis has passed and the feeble infant of '93 is now a stalwart, and needs no aid, and that our country's statement that "we are perfectly capable of taking care of ourselves," releases them from the duty of sympathy, and active political aid.

Mr. John W. Foster, a statesman of considerable experience took, with much emphasis, Mr. Thurston's view of the case. The question of local self gov-

ernment must be discussed under the light of the last census. That discussion has not even been opened. Like wise and farseeing oriches, we have buried our heads in the sand.

## AMERICAN IMMIGRATION LAW.

The immigration bill passed by the American Congress, vetoed by President Cleveland, and now passed over his veto by the House, and not yet, by the Senate, is, in a general way, opposed to our plan of annexation.

The intention of the bill is to exclude from the United States, ignorant and "undesirable" people. It is perfectly well understood that "undesirable" people include all those who will work at cheaper wages than the American workmen, and those who will compete with American laborers. The Asiatics are distinctly within the prescribed class.

To exclude all these undesirable people from the United States, and at the same time, annex our islands in which they largely outnumber the whites, would be rather an inconsistent act.

We are putting the case in bold relief. It is the way our enemies are putting it. It does not follow that Congress will consent to take this view of it. Congress does queer things.

All depends upon the power of the far seeing statesmen of America, to control the immediate action of Congress. These men see that forces are steadily working which may prevent the Americans from obtaining peaceable control of the islands. We mean the power of colonization, working silently and slowly towards the local domination of some race here, which will refuse to be controlled by the Americans; a force against which the local self-government power of the Anglo-Saxon race, will be as a feather against a wind storm.

If these statesmen prevail, as we hope they will, the inconsistency of excluding a class, by prohibitory immigration laws, and at the same time, taking in the same class by annexation treaty will be designated as emergency legislation. It is not uncommon. Legislators do not hesitate to say, when charged with inconsistency, "what are you going to do about it?"

The short-sightedness of some of our citizens in dealing with the newspaper men of this city is something remarkable. Were there less of the "missionary" spirit among the newspapers and more of the American force which demands that the public, through the press, shall be represented in matters of public importance, many of our citizens placed in authority would be handled without gloves. In the official investigation of the Japanese at the quarantine station last evening representatives of the press were not allowed to be present but were promised that they would be informed as to the result of the evening's business.

If the men connected with the representative papers of this city were beach combers and barroom loafers we would not be surprised at this action; if the Japanese question were not one in which the people are interested in every minute detail we would not resent the thrust to one side. Under the circumstances, however, we feel that the press have ample reason to raise their voice in strong protest.

Some Episcopalians in Philadelphia have placed in one of their churches a picture of "St. Charles the Martyr." This exalted tool was suddenly caught in the belt of the whirling political machinery of his times, and his head was taken off. But even in his evil deeds and bad example some people discover virtue, and the means of improving their own imperfect souls. We once planted a rose vine over the buried carcass of a dead mule. There came a won-

derful profusion of sweet scented roses. A little child asked: "How can a dead mule make such beautiful flowers?" "That," said the scientist "is the miracle, which we see with our own eyes but cannot explain." The unsavory memory of Charles I, by a sudden transformation of moral evolution, feeds and enriches the religious thought of some doubting souls. Let us hope that the equally unsavory memory of some dead pirate, or villain, will, by the same process, enrich the soul of the government, with the beautiful thought, that the development of the Horticultural Station on the side of Punchbowl, is a necessity in these critical times.

The Kona Echo, the most recent addition to the newspapers of Hawaii is a good demonstration of the ability and determination of "Young Japan" to dip into all lines of business. So far the Echo is a curiosity. Its composition and press work are done entirely by hand and the reader has an opportunity to study the character of the editor's penmanship as well as his ideas.

In fact it brings back the days when Honolulu's only newspaper was a bulletin posted up in prominent places about town. One portion of the paper is devoted to readers of English and the latter part to the Japanese. Should the subjects of Japan residing here increase in numbers at the present rate there is no telling when English newspapers will follow the example of the Kona Echo editors and publish a Japanese edition.

The New York Observer, speaking of the devil, says: "While we are told to hate evil, we are nowhere told to hate the evil one. This may be rather a nice distinction to make, but it seems to be reasonable to suppose that we are not to entertain vindictive feelings even towards the rascally old serpent who enticed our first parents to sin." Is the Observer the most conservative of the religious papers, becoming "unsound?" The devil has been cordially hated for some centuries, and this hatred has been a solace and consolation to many who do their best work under the inspiration of hatred. If there is to be a change of theological basis, let it be done slowly. Rude shocks produce skepticism.

The Hawaiian Gazette Company, Limited, will reward anyone giving information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person guilty of stealing the Advertiser from any place of delivery.

## Good

Blood is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's

## Blood

Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. It is because of its great power to purify the blood that

## From

Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished so many wonderful cures. It makes the blood pure, drives out the germs of disease. Thousands today enjoy good health as the natural result of taking

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists \$1. Hood's Pills Do not purge, purify, all druggists \$1.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents

— NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE —

## IN MASS MEETING

About 300 Japanese Meet and Discuss Matters.

## RECOMMEND PACIFIC MEASURES

Will Abide by Decision of Supreme Court.

One Man Becomes Personal and is Bounced—Good Treatment at Quarantine Station.

The Japanese seem to be genuinely aroused over the action of the Government regarding the quarantine affair. As intimated in yesterday's Advertiser the mass meeting was held last night in the hall over W. S. Luce's auction rooms corner of Queen and Fort streets. The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, and an hour before the time announced Japanese began crowding around the doorway.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock, Mr. Shiozawa, chairman of the meeting, stepped on the stage and was received with considerable applause. After bowing his acknowledgements, Mr. Shiozawa said:

"I wish to say to you, my friends, that you were called together for the purpose of expressing yourselves upon the action of the Government regarding the men at quarantine station. But I must inform you that I have been requested by our attorneys, Messrs. Kinney and Ballou, to await the decision of the Court before expressing any opinion on the matter. As law abiding citizens we will abide by the decision of the judges, and await that decision before saying more. So far as I am concerned the meeting is now adjourned but if there is anyone in the audience who wishes to speak he is liberty to do so."

Mr. Takino, a Japanese minister of the Gospel, who was located in California several years but who has recently been living in Japan advanced to the stage and was introduced by Mr. Shiozawa. After taking a copious draught of something from a pitcher the gentleman said:

"I came here with the passengers on the Shishu Maru and was landed at Quarantine. To you who have friends there, I wish to say—they are all right. During the investigation by a corpulent gentleman and one who wore whiskers on the side of his face we were treated with the greatest cordiality. Each passenger was questioned regarding his money and had plenty of time to answer all the questions put to him and these were put down by a clerk. We had plenty to eat and the food is good. I came here to preach the gospel to Christian Japanese and I am interested in you all. With that interest in my heart I wish to advise you to wait until the case is decided before expressing your opinion."

The next gentleman to volunteer his services was one whose business interests were evidently affected by the difficulty. His patriotism did not seem to have been touched in any way. He was recognized directly he stepped alongside the center table and received a generous applause from a number of people in the audience. The man is a hotel keeper, and it was suggested by Interpreter Doyle that the claqueurs were boarders in arrears. But this was not so. Before the hotel man opened his mouth to speak, he gave the impression, by his attitude, that he was there to speak a piece even if it landed him in jail. He spoke his little piece and was then landed on the stairs leading to the street. He said, in part, before he was landed:

"Gentlemen and Lady—I come here tonight to tell you my troubles. I keep a large and elegant hotel in this city, and have among my guests retired Japanese laborers who stop in Honolulu on their way to their native heaths and heathers. It happened that about 20 of these tourists came to my hotel and stopped, intending to leave anon by the Shishu Maru, because that steamer would take them to Japan cheaper than the China. Things were progressing finely, and mine was a happy household where boarders were taken in. As the time for the sailing of the Shishu Maru arrived and she seemed not to be able to go, consternation arose, and my boarders became restless, and finally decided to go by the China. They departed, and as the fare on that steamer was higher than on the Shishu Maru, not one was able to liquidate in full. I find that I am out on board bills and extras something like 17 yen on the lot, and I lay the cause of my trouble to you, sir (pointing to Shiozawa), and to that man there."

The audience looked at Chester Doyle and Chester blushed, and wanted to interview him, but Furuya held him back. A Japanese in the rear of Chester was on to the direction which finger of scorn pointed. He rose as one man and told the speaker he was prevaricating. The hotel man said he was another, and the fellow in the audience reached for him in two jumps, and then there was a clinch. Shiozawa tried to separate them, but failed. Then he adopted heroic measures by taking him by the collar with one hand and the waistband of his trousers with the other and removed him from the stage. From there the hotel man was lifted to the stairway.

Stepping to the footlights, Mr. Shiozawa said "Gentlemen." The dignity of this assembly must be well preserved." According to the Japan Daily Advertiser the Kokumin says that the Japanese Government has decided to open negotiations with the Hawaiian Government to ask the latter to take steps for the removal of the restrictions with regard to the number of Japanese emigrants who are allowed to land there. It appears that a limit is placed on the number of Japanese emigrants, while there is none on Chinese laborers.

Japanese in Brazil.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Brazilian press is unanimous in opposing Japanese immigration. The number of Japanese who settled in Brazil in 1896 was much smaller than in

1895.

When the excitement had subsided Susumagro, a photographer, said he would like to take a fall out of some-

body, and stepped to the footlights. He told how the Japanese had left their comfortable homes in Japan, where they were earning five yen a month, working many hours a day, to take positions in a country where they only got \$13 a month, and didn't have to work Sundays.

"But, thank goodness, we are able to point with pride at this glorious climate of Hawaii and say with emotions swelling in our breasts: 'We made you what you are and you belong to us!'

He said: "You can travel all over the Islands, but nowhere can you go but you will find H. I. J. M.'s subjects working in the cane fields, in the homes of the rich or in the banking houses and offices in the city. But I digress. We came not here tonight to raise Cain, but to reason with one another. We are law-abiding citizens, and we respect the courts and judges here. We must wait for the decision to be rendered. Upon that we pin our faith, and not until that is rendered can we say whether we are to be respected or abused. From what the Japanese have done in this country I am inclined to believe we are entitled to the ownership of it, but we will wait for the Judge's decision. Everything he says in this country goes, and there you are. A man-of-war may have been sent for and may arrive, but until it gets here we are not in it. Stand by each other and obey the laws of Hawaii, and if the law is against you, try arbitration."

Chairman Shiozawa announced, as the gentleman left the platform, that as the extemporaneous speakers were all through he would decide the affair a draw. They would wait now until the court had finished. After that, no matter the result they would hold another meeting.

There were about 300 Japanese, including one woman, and a number of white people present.

## NOTED VISITORS.

Philanthropist and Owner of Valuable Capt. Kidd Relic.

Two noted women through passengers on the China, visited this city yesterday. One of them is Mrs. Osborne, who contributed \$150,000 to the building of a dormitory for Yale College. The other is Mrs. Hobson, who is a sister-in-law of ex-Vice-President Morton. She is a lineal descendant of Col. Gardner, the owner in remote days of Gardner's Island in Long Island Sound.

When Capt. Kidd, the celebrated pirate, reached Long Island Sound, he anchored near this island. He went ashore, and demanded provisions, as he was afraid to sail westward towards New York city. Col. Gardner gave him provisions and water. After remaining near the island for several days, he sailed. On the eve of sailing, he presented to Col. Gardner, several articles, one of which was a piece of cloth of gold of rare workmanship. This article is now in the possession of Mrs. Hobson, and she exhibits it to friends in her residence in Washington city.

FOREIGN BORN PARENTS. Census Returns Giving Detail of Hawaiian-Born Foreigners.

Following is the census return showing the number of Hawaiian-born citizens whose parents were both of foreign birth.

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Americans	401	419	820
British	352	360	712
Germans	252	268	520
French	10	16	26
Norwegians	71	91	162
Portuguese	3,606	3,333	6,939
Japanese	1,054	1,024	2,078
Chinese	1,204	1,030	2,234
S. S. Islanders	21	25	46
Other Nat'ties	27	89	176
Total	7,058	6,675	13,733

To Register Votes. President Dole has appointed the following persons as members of the Boards of Registration:

Island of Oahu—Henry Davis, Chairman; Joseph M. Camara, Robert Hoapili Baker.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Island of Hawaii—Erdman D. Baldwin, Chairman; Harry Rycroft, Henry J. Lyman, Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii—Henry H. Renton, Chairman; J. K. Nahale, William P. McDougall.

Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe—F. W. Hardy, Chairman; A. N. Keopukai, Henry A. Baldwin.

Kauai and Niihau—George H. Fairchild, Chairman; Henry Peters and William H. Rice, Jr.

Cooper-McGrew Nuptials.

The invitations are out for the Cooper-McGrew nuptials. Following is the form: "Dr. and Mrs. John S. McGrew request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their daughter, Katherine Christie, to Dr. Charles Bryant Cooper, on Wednesday evening, March twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, at half after seven o'clock, in Saint Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands."

The reception is set for 8 o'clock.

Japanese Interested.

According to the Japan Daily Advertiser the Kokumin says that the Japanese Government has decided to open negotiations with the Hawaiian Government to ask the latter to take steps for the removal of the restrictions with regard to the number of Japanese emigrants who are allowed to land there. It appears that a limit is placed on the number of Japanese emigrants, while there is none on Chinese laborers.

Japanese in Brazil.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Brazilian press is unanimous in opposing Japanese immigration. The number of Japanese who settled in Brazil in 1896 was much smaller than in

1895.

When the excitement had subsided Susumagro, a photographer, said he would like to take a fall out of some-

## THEY TALK SCHOOL

## Regular Meeting of Commissioners of Education.

## AN APPLICATION EXTRAORDINARY

## Amusing Letter from St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Bowen Tells of His Visit to Armstrong Smith's School—Unpretentious Medicine Chest.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Education held yesterday afternoon there were present the following: Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Deputy Inspector General Scott, Professor Alexander and Mr. W. A. Bowen. On account of the absence of President Cooper in the Supreme Court, Professor Alexander took the chair as president. Minutes of the previous meeting read and accepted.

The Teachers' Committee recommended the appointment of Mrs. Amala as assistant school teacher at Hookena. Recommendation adopted.

A letter of acceptance from Mr. H. Z. Austin, the position to which he was appointed at the last meeting of the Board, was read.

An eight page letter from a young lady in St. Joseph, Mo., was read by Prof. Alexander. In this the applicant for a position as teacher in some one of the schools of the Republic of Hawaii, asked for all the information that the secretary and members of the Board might be able to gather. She had heard of the teachers out here getting \$150 a month and was most desirous of having such money. She described her physical condition and appearance, enumerated her accomplishments and early and later accomplishments and told of how she had at one time made up her mind to be a nurse in a hospital but found the scene behind the curtain not quite as enticing as the representations that had been made to her, all this helping toward prejudicing her in favor of the life of a school teacher.

Mr. Scott made a short report on improvements made in various schools of the city and especially in the Practice school.

Professor Alexander reported that the school lot at Walipio, Ewa, had been rediscovered. Mr. C. A. Brown was desirous of obtaining a lease of the place. It was made and carried that the matter be referred to Minister Cooper.

Mr. Bowen told of his visit to Armstrong Smith's school on Wednesday in company with some of his friends from the States. Mr. Bowen said that he could not speak too highly of the excellent work done along the line of music. The tonic sol fa system was perfectly familiar to the children and their manner of singing was easy and accurate. Mr. Bowen then told of a certain little medicine chest which Mr. Armstrong Smith kept in his room at all times for the cure of various ills that from time to time beset the children and of the very good effect that the various medicines therein contained had had upon the children. In the following language Mr. Bowen told of the mysterious chest:

"The chest I speak of is something original with Mr. Smith and I am sure when you hear of its qualities you will agree that it is something that should have been introduced a long time ago. It is a small box containing a lot of differently colored bottles, in which, in turn, small pieces of candy had been put. These bottles are labeled: 'Badness,' 'Laziness,' 'Bad Words,' and the other tricks and habits that are common to a certain portion of the school children all over the world. If a teacher reports to the principal that a pupil has been guilty of any one of these misdemeanors, he is taken before the principal, his case diagnosed and the proper medicine prescribed. This having been done, the patient is given a dose, his school duties are suspended, and the teacher is relieved of his responsibilities.

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H. F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

pended for the day, and he must sit until his disease is wholly cured. The teacher goes to the pupil a dozen or 15 times a day and inquires into his or her state of health. The medicine has its effect, and before the day is at an end the disease is cured. It has come to such a point that although nothing more than candy, the pupils who have used it come to hate it like so much poison. Since the inauguration of the medicine chest scheme some time ago only about eight have partaken of its bitter-sweet medicine."

In closing his remarks Mr. Bowen spoke of the excellent work that Mr. Armstrong Smith was doing among the children, and of how the man had thrown his whole soul into the work. Continually he was thinking up something new for the advancement in education of the children in his charge. No one had ever succeeded better than Mr. Armstrong Smith in the school work of the city and the country.

Just at this point Minister Cooper, having finished his work in the Supreme Court, came in and took his seat at the head of the table. He expressed himself as being very much gratified at the way that the work had gone on. After asking a few questions as to what had been done during the afternoon, he declared the meeting adjourned on motion made by Mr. Bowen.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar 34.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and Ayer's pills aid digestion. Hollister Drug Company.

Senior Don Antonio Benitez, Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington is a passenger on the China.

The baseball men are getting into form. The Makiki ball grounds are occupied with practicing teams every afternoon.

The Gazette (12 pages, semi-weekly) will be issued this morning in time for the outgoing foreign and local mails. Copies at newsdealers.

Water has been struck at a depth of 300 feet at Walipo on the Oahu Plantation. Mr. James McCandless thinks a good flow will be reached at 400 feet.

A Chicago newspaper man is an applicant for the position now filled by Ellis Mills. As he has the Kohala Times-Herald push behind him he will probably get the place.

Among the arrivals from San Francisco on the China yesterday were Mr. H. A. Isenberg and bride who will make their home here; George R. Carter, home from a business trip and Mrs. Allan Herbert.

A petition was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by James B. Castle by H. E. Cooper, Attorney General ad interim, to dismiss the petition filed

COTTON AMERICAN cotton DRESS goods are as fine GOODS today as the best French were ten years ago. England and Scotland must work and look to their laurels if they would stand supreme. A big assortment arrived by the Australia, were opened on Friday but won't last the week.

Lawns, lappets, lace-effects and Etamine weaves predominate, with plenty of plain-color lawns to line the open-mesh stuffs.

The chest I speak of is something original with Mr. Smith and I am sure when you hear of its qualities you will agree that it is something that should have been introduced a long time ago. It is a small box containing a lot of differently colored bottles, in which, in turn, small pieces of candy had been put. These bottles are labeled: 'Badness,' 'Laziness,' 'Bad Words,' and the other tricks and habits that are common to a certain portion of the school children all over the world. If a teacher reports to the principal that a pupil has been guilty of any one of these misdemeanors, he is taken before the principal, his case diagnosed and the proper medicine prescribed. This having been done, the patient is given a dose, his school duties are suspended, and the teacher is relieved of his responsibilities.

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

Point d'Alencon, Eschelle Lace Dimity, Lappet Mulls, Tambour Fantaisies.

AT 30C. A YARD---  
Figured Lawns, Figured Dimities, Suitable for Evening Dress. Turkish Towels, 200 dozen; fine quality, from 10c. to 75c. each.

W. C. ACHI & CO.  
Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions. Office: No. 10 West King Street.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER

A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

## MORE CABLE TALK

Workings of Present System in Japan.

YOKOHAMA IS DISSATISFIED

Reuter's Agent Proposes New Contract.

Japan Lies Outside Circle of Telegraphic Communication of World.

Apropos of the Pacific cable scheme for supplying news to the far East, the Japan Mail, in its issue of Feb. 24, presents some facts showing the value of the present system to Yokohama. The article in the Mail on the subject is occasioned by a circular issued by the agent of Reuter's Telegram Company on the expiration of the contracts entered into with the Gazette and the Mail. The proposition in the circular is that should sufficient private support, at \$100 per annum for each subscriber, be forthcoming, new arrangements could be made for supplying telegraphic news of the chief events of the world. By the new arrangements, each subscriber would receive private information of all the events prior to their appearance in the papers.

The Mail says that during the past year the public has received telegrams from Shanghai, representing an outlay of 600 yen monthly. Of that amount 400 yen was paid by the Japan Gazette, the Japan Herald, and various subscribers, and 200 yen by the Japan Mail. We ourselves never believed in the wisdom of the arrangement. Japan lies outside the circle of telegraphic facilities. It costs four times as much to have a message wired from Shanghai to Yokohama as it costs Shanghai to procure the same message from Hongkong. Shanghai, in short, lies at the end of a chain of stations—Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, etc.—each of which contributes to defray the expense of transmitting a commonly useful telegram from London, and all have the advantage of a special press rate. One obvious result is that these places receive from Europe items of news not too dear at six pence a word. When, however, Yokohama is invited to pay two shillings a word for the same intelligence, sent across from Shanghai, the question whether corresponding value is obtained for the quadrupled charge becomes well worth considering. The experience of the past twelve months seems sufficient to furnish an answer. Has the community received a fair equivalent, or anything like a fair equivalent, for the heavy outlay involved?

Of course Reuter's Agents in Shanghai and Yokohama have spared no pains in performing the service, but the point is that the material available for transmission to Yokohama was, in great part, not worth the cost of transmitting it. So long as the present scale of rates remains unchanged, the sensible plan, we venture to think, is to procure the cream only of the Shanghai telegrams. If the whole of the telegraphic news received there from London were forwarded to Japan, the expense would be about a thousand yen monthly. Yokohama has, therefore, been getting six-tenths of the service approximately, during the past year, and has been paying for it nearly two and a half times as much as Shanghai pay for the whole. A careful examination of the telegrams received here under the arrangement just terminated, shows, we think, that, on the most favorable estimate, not one half of them were worth what they cost. Now that fresh subscriptions are invited, these facts ought to be taken into consideration.

MCNEILL NOT GUILTY.

Skipper of the Barkentine S. G. Wilder Exonerated.

The case of Captain McNeill of the barkentine S. G. Wilder, charged with cruelty to animals, came up in the Police Court yesterday morning. Defendant plead not guilty. J. Macdonald the owner of the horses told of the shipment of the same from San Francisco, of the fact that Captain McNeill had charge of them, that one of the two injured ones had to be shot on account of injuries sustained through contract with the stalls these being too small. Witness testified that the injuries could have been prevented. The horses in the next stalls were smaller and were not injured at all. Captain McNeill had admitted to him that the stalls were improperly built. When he put the horses aboard he expected that he had the stalls lengthened so that there would be no chafing. The court directed that the trial be continued.

arrival of the Wilder. One was a perfect mass of sores and the other was so badly injured as to be unable to walk.

Captain McNeill. On the morning of leaving San Francisco my attention was called to the fact that the stalls were too short so I made them 15 inches longer than the usual stalls. Bad weather caused the chafing of the horses for three successive days. Perceiving.

Cross-examined—Lengthened stalls just after got to sea. Have brought down horses for the last 20 years but none have been so badly chafed. The weather was very bad and I had to look after my ship. Did all I could to alleviate the suffering of the animals.

A Stewart testified to about the same story as Captain McNeill, taking all blame from his shoulders.

Judge De La Vergne found defendant not guilty and discharged him.

## COFFEE ON HAWAII

### Meeting of the Planters Association at Hilo.

Needs of the Planters Discussed—Coffee Cleaning Plant May Be Erected.

The Hawaiian Coffee Planters' Association met in Firemen's Hall last Saturday evening and there was a good attendance, and the purposes of these meetings were freely entered upon, says the Hilo Tribune of March 6th. President Grossman was in the chair and A. M. Wilson secretary. After the preliminaries, business and reports were disposed of, a lively exchange of ideas as to pruning, topping and planting followed, and so varied were the recommendations, so many different conditions and effects resulting that the Tribune scribe could not keep track of them, which is very regrettable. A number agreed that cultivation and enriching the soil produced more vigorous trees, and vigorous trees were not materially influenced by red spider and kindred parasites that flourish upon weaker stock. The planting of trees for windbreaks should be done with care, for such greedy feeders as the banana flourished at the expense of the neighboring coffee trees. It was evident that cultivation of the soil is gaining in favor, for all who are doing it see a vast improvement in their trees. The sweetening of the soil by turning it up to the sun, free and friable, turning under the sods, is taking the place of the littered field wherever it is possible to do so. Drainage of fields was recommended wherever practical, as it was another means by percolation of sweetening the land, in preference to evaporation by the sun. Forking the soil around the trees where the cultivator had not reached was advocated, and particularly is this desirable in those fields where no cultivation was carried on, owing to the surface being covered by logs and limbs. It has been observed in Olaa that the red spider confined his operation to trees only under two years and a half old, and when that age was passed the trees seemed to enjoy immunity from this pest.

One planter, whose opinions are held in great esteem, who holds that extensive cultivation is most essential to success, warned his listeners that disturbing or tearing the roots worked an injury to the trees and did not seem to be able to suggest how cultivation of the land and avoidance of the roots was to be accomplished. [Note: This same difficulty has been experienced in California, where irrigation was in vogue, and at first too much water was used, which resulted in the tree roots confining themselves to the surface soils. Deeper ditches were tried with success, and a systematic pruning of roots of all trees at time of planting. It is recognized to be a fact that the shape of a tree can be largely influenced or controlled by the manner and method of root pruning, and in wet districts where the tendency of trees were toward surface roots the custom is to prune off the laterals and give care to the setting downward of the tap root. Drainage is also of great value, as it will lower the moisture and the roots will inhabit lower levels, and then cultivation of the land does not threaten the life of the roots.]

In the early part of 1875," writes another, "my health began to fail me. I fell low and weak, and lost all power and disposition to exert myself. After every meal I had pain in the chest and all over me. I felt so tight around the waist that it seemed as though something was holding me. I was much troubled with a sickening wind coming up from my stomach; and now and then I belched up a sour fluid that bit my throat and half choked me. Then, too, I had attacks of spasms, which gave me intense pain. I got about my work slowly and in much distress, and grew gradually weaker and more despondent in mind. I tried all the various medicines I could hear of that might possibly be good for me, but none of them were of any avail.

"After five tedious years of suffering, my daughter, who is in service in London, wrote me of the benefit her mistress had derived from the use of Mother Siegel's Syrup. The book contained letters from people who had been cured, some of whom had suffered like me. I got a bottle from Miss Caroline Foster, grocer and draper, High street, in this place. After taking it I was much better. I had a new relish for food, and no more distress after eating. I continued taking Mother Siegel's Syrup, and was soon free from all pain and sickness and fast gaining strength. Since then I have been in the best of health, and needed no medicine. (Signed) Mrs. Eleanor Clever Messingham, Brigg, Lincs, April 30th 1895."

In January, 1894, I read in a little book about the cures done by Mother Siegel's Syrup. The book contained letters from people who had been cured, some of whom had suffered like me. I got a bottle from Miss Caroline Foster, grocer and draper, High street, in this place. After taking it I was much better. I had a new relish for food, and no more distress after eating. I continued taking Mother Siegel's Syrup, and was soon free from all pain and sickness and fast gaining strength. Since then I have been in the best of health, and needed no medicine. (Signed) Mrs. Eleanor Clever Messingham, Brigg, Lincs, April 30th 1895."

A discussion as to results in planting out nursery followed, and a great variety of experiences were offered, and every known seed had proven good and bad, which seemed to mean that the condition of the seed must be carefully looked after. There seems to be no particular season best adapted for planting seed, as it grows immediately and flourishes continuously. It is recommended that hoing the land should be done sometime in advance of setting out the trees, that the proper chemical changes in the soil be accomplished before tamping back the filling soils.

"What are we going to do with our coffee?" was asked. "Who is going to clean it and market it?" It was reported that the Hilo Electric Light Company had changed their plans about putting up a cleaning plant, but would be pleased to furnish power for the same. It was evident that there has been considerable debate on the outside of this meeting on this question, for the suggestion that the association should build its own cleaning plant was greeted with apathy, and inquiry brought out the fact that a plant complete in every respect could be erected for \$3,500, and one that could handle the crop of all time to come would cost \$6,000. This fact brought in motion up that committee of five members be appointed to examine into the feasibility of forming a \$10,000 company among the members of the association, and it is a fact that Mrs. C. L. Wilder is president of the Hilo Electric Light Company, and the same is to be

committee to report at the next meeting to be called by the chair.

Mr. C. L. Wight as president of the Wilder Steamship Company, requested the coffee growers present to furnish him with two-pound samples of their coffees for exhibition in Honolulu, and also for the purpose of sending them abroad for testing to aid in establishing a demand and grade for Hawaiian coffees, which were freely promised, and doubtless will be forthcoming. The Tribune will offer to forward these samples if they are sent in on the stages, and attend to the shipping by steamer of the same to their destination.

The following parties interested in coffee growing were offered as new members and were duly elected: Rev. Mr. Hill, C. L. Wight, Judge Lyman, W. A. Ray, George Williams, Mr. Gammon, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Borden, Frank Rosa, Elmer Ray and L. Turner.

Those present were: Messrs. Grossman, William Goudie, Ross, Hamblay, C. L. Wight, J. H. Williams, Gammon, Trowbridge, McAlpin, Ebling, Supe, Highton, Sisson, Hardy, Jack Goudie, Baldwin, Judge Lyman, Borden, Canaris, Winter, Abercrombie, Rheinhart, Peck, LeBlond, Peck, Jr., Gibb, Wise, Junkin and Waiakae Wilson. There were others which escaped notice. The meeting was very much enjoyed by those present, and all unite in agreeing that they should be held more frequent.

#### THE MAN WHO KNOWS THE ROAD.

He drives directly home, even in dark nights, does the man who knows the road. The over-hanging gloom, the deceptive shadows, the uncertain sounds, don't bother him. He can feel the ground under his wagon wheels, and the "lay of the land" is open to him as at clear noon tide. It is the stranger in those parts who is confused and befuddled, who knocks people up to ask questions, who finally lodges in the ditch.

Where to go, and how to get there; what to do, and how to do it—why, the man who knows that comes to the front everywhere and always. But the opposite—the waste of time, money, power, health, &c., in blind experiments, how disheartening and disastrous it is! Take an illustration of this sort, and you will see how it fits in a minute.

"In the spring of 1892," says a lady who lives down near the east coast, "I began to feel ill. I had a poor appetite, and after everything I ate, no matter how simple it was, I was seized with great pain across the chest and around the sides. I was frequently sick, vomiting a sour, bitter fluid. I was almost afraid to eat, and my food gave me no strength. In this state I continued now a bit better, and then worse until December, 1893, when I became very ill. I got so weak I could hardly bear the weight of my body on my feet. I tried this and I tried that—all kinds of medicines I heard of, but none of them gave me any relief.

"In January, 1894, I read in a little book about the cures done by Mother Siegel's Syrup. The book contained letters from people who had been cured, some of whom had suffered like me. I got a bottle from Miss Caroline Foster, grocer and draper, High street, in this place. After taking it I was much better. I had a new relish for food, and no more distress after eating. I continued taking Mother Siegel's Syrup, and was soon free from all pain and sickness and fast gaining strength. Since then I have been in the best of health, and needed no medicine. (Signed) Mrs. Eleanor Clever Messingham, Brigg, Lincs, April 30th 1895."

"In the early part of 1875," writes another, "my health began to fail me. I fell low and weak, and lost all power and disposition to exert myself. After every meal I had pain in the chest and all over me. I felt so tight around the waist that it seemed as though something was holding me. I was much

troubled with a sickening wind coming up from my stomach; and now and then I belched up a sour fluid that bit my throat and half choked me. Then, too, I had attacks of spasms, which gave me intense pain. I got about my work slowly and in much distress, and grew gradually weaker and more despondent in mind. I tried all the various medicines I could hear of that might possibly be good for me, but none of them were of any avail.

"After five tedious years of suffering, my daughter, who is in service in London, wrote me of the benefit her mistress had derived from the use of Mother Siegel's Syrup. The book contained letters from people who had been cured, some of whom had suffered like me. I got a bottle from Miss Caroline Foster, grocer and draper, High street, in this place. After taking it I was much better. I had a new relish for food, and no more distress after eating. I continued taking Mother Siegel's Syrup, and was soon free from all pain and sickness and fast gaining strength. Since then I have been in the best of health, and needed no medicine. (Signed) Mrs. Eleanor Clever Messingham, Brigg, Lincs, April 30th 1895."

A discussion as to results in planting out nursery followed, and a great variety of experiences were offered, and every known seed had proven good and bad, which seemed to mean that the condition of the seed must be carefully looked after. There seems to be no particular season best adapted for planting seed, as it grows immediately and flourishes continuously. It is recommended that hoing the land should be done sometime in advance of setting out the trees, that the proper chemical changes in the soil be accomplished before tamping back the filling soils.

"What are we going to do with our coffee?" was asked. "Who is going to clean it and market it?" It was reported that the Hilo Electric Light Company had changed their plans about putting up a cleaning plant, but would be pleased to furnish power for the same. It was evident that there has been considerable debate on the outside of this meeting on this question, for the suggestion that the association should build its own cleaning plant was greeted with apathy, and inquiry brought out the fact that a plant complete in every respect could be erected for \$3,500, and one that could handle the crop of all time to come would cost \$6,000. This fact brought in motion up that committee of five members be appointed to examine into the feasibility of forming a \$10,000 company among the members of the association, and it is a fact that Mrs. C. L. Wilder is president of the Hilo Electric Light Company, and the same is to be

committee to report at the next meeting to be called by the chair.

Mr. C. L. Wilder is president of the Wilder Steamship Company, requested the coffee growers present to furnish him with two-pound samples of their coffees for exhibition in Honolulu, and also for the purpose of sending them abroad for testing to aid in establishing a demand and grade for Hawaiian coffees, which were freely promised, and doubtless will be forthcoming. The Tribune will offer to forward these samples if they are sent in on the stages, and attend to the shipping by steamer of the same to their destination.

The following parties interested in coffee growing were offered as new members and were duly elected: Rev. Mr. Hill, C. L. Wight, Judge Lyman, W. A. Ray, George Williams, Mr. Gammon, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Borden, Frank Rosa, Elmer Ray and L. Turner.

Those present were: Messrs. Grossman, William Goudie, Ross, Hamblay, C. L. Wight, J. H. Williams, Gammon, Trowbridge, McAlpin, Ebling, Supe, Highton, Sisson, Hardy, Jack Goudie, Baldwin, Judge Lyman, Borden, Canaris, Winter, Abercrombie, Rheinhart, Peck, LeBlond, Peck, Jr., Gibb, Wise, Junkin and Waiakae Wilson. There were others which escaped notice. The meeting was very much enjoyed by those present, and all unite in agreeing that they should be held more frequent.

The following parties interested in coffee growing were offered as new members and were duly elected: Rev. Mr. Hill, C. L. Wight, Judge Lyman, W. A. Ray, George Williams, Mr. Gammon, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Borden, Frank Rosa, Elmer Ray and L. Turner.

Those present were: Messrs. Grossman, William Goudie, Ross, Hamblay, C. L. Wight, J. H. Williams, Gammon, Trowbridge, McAlpin, Ebling, Supe, Highton, Sisson, Hardy, Jack Goudie, Baldwin, Judge Lyman, Borden, Canaris, Winter, Abercrombie, Rheinhart, Peck, LeBlond, Peck, Jr., Gibb, Wise, Junkin and Waiakae Wilson. There were others which escaped notice. The meeting was very much enjoyed by those present, and all unite in agreeing that they should be held more frequent.

The following parties interested in coffee growing were offered as new members and were duly elected: Rev. Mr. Hill, C. L. Wight, Judge Lyman, W. A. Ray, George Williams, Mr. Gammon, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Borden, Frank Rosa, Elmer Ray and L. Turner.

Those present were: Messrs. Grossman, William Goudie, Ross, Hamblay, C. L. Wight, J. H. Williams, Gammon, Trowbridge, McAlpin, Ebling, Supe, Highton, Sisson, Hardy, Jack Goudie, Baldwin, Judge Lyman, Borden, Canaris, Winter, Abercrombie, Rheinhart, Peck, LeBlond, Peck, Jr., Gibb, Wise, Junkin and Waiakae Wilson. There were others which escaped notice. The meeting was very much enjoyed by those present, and all unite in agreeing that they should be held more frequent.

The following parties interested in coffee growing were offered as new members and were duly elected: Rev. Mr. Hill, C. L. Wight, Judge Lyman, W. A. Ray, George Williams, Mr. Gammon, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Borden, Frank Rosa, Elmer Ray and L. Turner.

Those present were: Messrs. Grossman, William Goudie, Ross, Hamblay, C. L. Wight, J. H. Williams, Gammon, Trowbridge, McAlpin, Ebling, Supe, Highton, Sisson, Hardy, Jack Goudie, Baldwin, Judge Lyman, Borden, Canaris, Winter, Abercrombie, Rheinhart, Peck, LeBlond, Peck, Jr., Gibb, Wise, Junkin and Waiakae Wilson. There were others which escaped notice. The meeting was very much enjoyed by those present, and all unite in agreeing that they should be held more frequent.

The following parties interested in coffee growing were offered as new members and were duly elected: Rev. Mr. Hill, C. L. Wight, Judge Lyman, W. A. Ray, George Williams, Mr. Gammon, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Borden, Frank Rosa, Elmer Ray and L. Turner.

Those present were: Messrs. Grossman, William Goudie, Ross, Hamblay, C. L. Wight, J. H. Williams, Gammon, Trowbridge, McAlpin, Ebling, Supe, Highton, Sisson, Hardy, Jack Goudie, Baldwin, Judge Lyman, Borden, Canaris, Winter, Abercrombie, Rheinhart, Peck, LeBlond, Peck, Jr., Gibb, Wise, Junkin and Waiakae Wilson. There were others which escaped notice. The meeting was very much enjoyed by those present, and all unite in agreeing that they should be held more frequent.

The following parties interested in coffee growing were offered as new members and were duly elected: Rev. Mr. Hill, C. L. Wight, Judge Lyman, W. A. Ray, George Williams, Mr. Gammon, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Borden, Frank Rosa, Elmer Ray and L. Turner.

Those present were: Messrs. Grossman, William Goudie, Ross, Hamblay, C. L. Wight, J. H. Williams, Gammon, Trowbridge, McAlpin, Ebling, Supe, Highton, Sisson, Hardy, Jack Goudie, Baldwin, Judge Lyman, Borden, Canaris, Winter, Abercrombie, Rheinhart, Peck, LeBlond, Peck, Jr., Gibb, Wise, Junkin and Waiakae Wilson. There were others which escaped notice. The meeting was very much enjoyed by those present, and all unite in agreeing that they should be held more frequent.

The following parties interested in coffee growing were offered as new members and were duly elected: Rev. Mr. Hill, C. L. Wight, Judge Lyman, W. A. Ray, George Williams, Mr. Gammon, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Borden, Frank Rosa, Elmer Ray and L. Turner.

Those present were: Messrs. Grossman, William Goudie, Ross, Hamblay, C. L. Wight, J. H. Williams, Gammon, Trowbridge, McAlpin, Ebling, Supe, Highton, Sisson, Hardy, Jack Goudie, Baldwin, Judge Lyman, Borden, Canaris, Winter, Abercrombie, Rheinhart, Peck, LeBlond, Peck, Jr., Gibb, Wise, Junkin and Waiakae Wilson. There were others which escaped notice. The meeting was very much enjoyed by those present, and all unite in agreeing that they should be held more frequent.

The following parties interested in coffee growing were offered as new members and were duly elected: Rev. Mr. Hill, C. L. Wight, Judge Lyman, W. A. Ray, George Williams, Mr. Gammon, Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Borden, Frank Rosa, Elmer Ray and L. Turner.

Those present were: Messrs. Grossman, William Goudie, Ross, Hamblay, C. L. Wight, J. H. Williams, Gammon, Trowbridge, McAlpin, Ebling, Supe, Highton, Sisson, Hardy, Jack Goudie, Baldwin, Judge Lyman, Borden, Can

## AT QUARANTINE

Investigation Continued by Government.

## EXCITEMENT IN POLICE CIRCLES

## One Squad of Officers Sent Over to Keep Order.

Everything Quiet But Trouble Was Feared—Investigation Will Continue Uninterrupted

Nobody hurt!

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night the telephone bell at the police station jingled merrily to the tune of: "Send 10 policemen over to the quarantine station immediately!" It was Jack McVeigh's melodious voice, and while there was in it no ring of agitation still, there became communicated to the police station a touch of agitation extraordinary, which resulted in Lieutenant Wells of the Mounted Patrol executing a Paul Revere ride through the city. The first place he struck was the Inter-Island wharf, and, obeying a command, a policeman came tumbling out of the deep shadows, fingering his club nervously.

"Go up to the police station!" came the command. Perpetual motion was set to work in connection with this officer and others, and before long 10 stalwart policemen were at the station, as well as a crowd of about 100 others, who gathered about the doors, calling for guns to quell the disturbance, in what locality they knew not.

The hurrying of the policemen to the station attracted the attention of pedestrians, and rumors of war among the Japanese at quarantine were quickly circulated. One excited individual rushed among the crowd and informed each individual that the entire lot of Japanese had escaped from the grounds and that the police were required to capture them. This rumor obtained credence all over the city, though it was entirely without foundation.

Next came the rush to the boat landing of 10 policemen, who piled into the boats tied there without fear of even a bath in the water. A pull of a very few minutes landed them on the pier of the quarantine station wharf, and then came a quick march to the island.

There they were met by Jack McVeigh and assigned to the various posts, relieving the regular guards and specials. They took their places as ordered and shortly afterwards, Lieutenant Wells, all dressed for war, came stalking down to the station to take command of his men, according to orders from police headquarters.

The police officers were required to deposit their guns in a safe place, and to hang their cartridge belts on top of them, as it was thought by authorities at the quarantine station that the sight of these might stir the Japanese into a turbulent mood. Clubs were handed to the men with the brass buttons, who not being used to such light weapons, made somewhat of an objection, but when they saw the quiet mood of the Japanese immigrants they concluded that their hard fists might suffice to quell any disturbance.

They took their posts, and the other guards, tired out from hearing the beating of the waves and the uncertain babel of many voices from the town, stole away to their blankets among the mosquitoes.

While all this was going on there was a more sober scene in the fumigating room, where, seated around the table was a council of investigation, of which J. A. Magoon was president. To his right sat a young attorney, while on the other side of the dimly burning kerosene lamp were Messrs. McStockier and Stratemeyer of the Custom House, Stenographer McMahon and a Japanese agent. Behind these latter was Chester Doyle, who tapped the Japanese immigrants gently on the back and bade them, under oath, answer the questions required of them. These were the beginning of the 535 immigrants, who were rejected by the authorities, and into whose cases the Government were carrying on an investigation, which will probably last today, tomorrow and the next day.

It was a very grim council that. Even Chester Doyle refrained from a smile, and Josh Tucker, on the outside, uttered a melancholy cry of distress. No dinner had yet been served.

However, the police were busy doing their work, and about 11 o'clock, while the authorities were still questioning Japanese, a squad of five more men with Captain Parker in charge, arrived on the scene. Two men in charge of Lieutenant Needham were sent back. It was learned at a late hour last night and the police and a squad of regulars from the barracks would remain for two or three days at the quarantine station, or until the investigation into the cases of the rejected Japanese has been completed by the Government.

Rumors of an uprising among the Japanese were ripe in town last night, and probably not until this morning will some too sanguine people believe that "nobody was hurt."

The investigation was behind closed doors, and the only newspaper man who managed to reach the station was told to remain outside and guess what was going on within, but under no circumstances publish it, as the statements of the men would be used as evidence in the case when it is tried in the Circuit Court. The women, numbering a score, were the first to be examined, Judge Magoon asking the questions and Interpreter Doyle trans-

lating the questions and answers into Japanese and English, as the case required. Occasionally Mr. McStockier would suggest a question, but Judge Magoon was the chief investigator. The inquiry extended through the night, and will continue until the work is finished.

## OF NO INTEREST.

Public Not Concerned in Arrival of Japanese.

Deputy Collector McStockier, Port Surveyor Stratemeyer, ex-Judge Magoon, Chester A. Doyle and two stenographers, left Oceanic wharf at 7:30 last night for the purpose of making another official investigation into the status of the 665 Japanese immigrants, whose term of quarantine expires today.

A reporter for the Advertiser requested permission of Deputy Collector McStockier to accompany the expedition, but as it was to be something out of the ordinary and bore a somewhat legal aspect he was referred to Judge Magoon, with the remark that he (Mr. McStockier), personally, had no objections to a member of the press going with them.

Ex-Judge Magoon, however, was of a different opinion. On receiving an affirmative answer to his question: "Do you belong to the newspaper?" he promptly denied the request, and remarked that it was "not a matter for the newspapers, being an official investigation, the press cannot be represented."

"But it is a matter which concerns the public," ventured the reporter.

"It does not make any difference," retorted the attorney. "You can hear of it after the investigation is over."

Then Chester Doyle suggested that the Honolulu papers could copy it out of the Kona Echo. And with this echo ringing in his ears the reporter paid a hackman two bits and walked back to the office, still unconvinced that the public was not interested in the landing of 665 Japanese students, whose claims to a residence in Hawaii are not considered legal by some authorities.

## JAPAN WILL KICK

## Consul General Shima-mura is Dissatisfied.

Considers Present Trouble the Result of Prejudice—Denies All Allegations—Will Warship Come?

The "official investigation" at the quarantine station on Tuesday night was merely a duplicate, or to be more correct, a quadruplicate of the first. Each immigrant upon whom there was a suspicion of crookedness in the matter of his or her landing was put through a rigid examination and when he had answered all the questions, he didn't know where he was at. Of the entire lot less than a hundred passed muster and those who did run the gauntlet of legal or vain questions without being scarred were allowed to pack their blankets and go up town and see their cousins yesterday noon.

Among the Japanese kamaainas, those who have lived here from six months to as many years, the action of the Government is not looked upon with any degree of favor. One of these, a merchant of considerable position of the Government most extraordinary. In speaking of the excitement caused on Tuesday night by a detail of police to quarantine the reporter became more guarded and the next question was:

"Of course you do not mind telling me, Mr. Shimamura whether or not you have requested your Government to send a man of war here?"

At this the shrewd diplomat dodged again and said laughingly, "I must decline to answer such a leading question. My Government has been notified of the action of this Government further than that I decline to speak."

Then the reporter tried a side step followed by a center rush on another point which seemed vulnerable.

"It is said by the Japanese merchants, Mr. Shimamura, that you favor the importation of all free labor as may wish to come, and when the number is so much greater than the demand that employment is an impossibility, they may return to Japan. Is that so?"

"Why should they not come. The treaty gives them the right, and, if they have the necessary financial qualification, no matter the source from which it is derived, why should they be prevented a landing. Does this Government question German, British or American subjects as to where they obtained the money to get here or to enable them to land? No, sir! and this close inquiry into the cases of the Japanese is merely prejudice. A few years ago and their charges might be true, but today it is not. I have investigated this matter and understand it fully."

"When the case is decided by the Supreme Court, what will be your course?" was asked the Consul General.

"That depends entirely upon results. I may ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs for an explanation. I may go further and insist upon an investigation, at which I will be present. I propose acting as the exigencies of the case require."

"For the sake of argument, then, Mr. Shimamura, let us assume that the case is decided in favor of the Japanese. In that event, will Japan ask damages from this Government?"

"That I cannot say. The people who have been kept in quarantine longer than the law specifies certainly suffer damage. The steamship company may feel injured, for the steamer is kept here at a great expense and the company may ask damages. I do not know what will be done, and it is only for me to report the case to my

necessary for their expenses could be raised by popular subscription and with assistance from the Hawaiian Government."

Yesterday a delegation composed of representatives of the various immigration companies waited upon H. L. J. M. Consul General Shimamura and stated their grievances. As a result of this meeting, which lasted more than an hour, an indignation mass meeting of Japanese residents will be held today, the location of it could not be learned.

The Japanese up to the time of the meeting have been tranquil and this is the first intimation they have given that they intended taking any steps toward pressing their claims for a recognition of their rights. In order to ascertain whether the meeting today will have the support of the representative of Japan a reporter for the Advertiser called on Consul General Shimamura at the Legation last night. Replying to the question regarding the call of the immigration agents in the afternoon the Consul General said:

"It was in no sense a meeting. Several of the immigration agents called here and presented their applications and the action of the Government in refusing a landing to the Japanese now in quarantine was freely discussed."

"Can you say whether there will be a meeting of Japanese residents tomorrow?" was asked by the reporter.

"That I know nothing of. These gentlemen called upon me as the official representative of Japan and stated their grievance and I listened to what they had to say."

"Assuming, Mr. Shimamura, that you consider that they have a grievance do you propose taking official recognition of it?"

"Assuredly yes! I am here to protect to the extent of my power all Japanese subjects and that I propose to do. This second refusal of the Hawaiian Government to permit Japanese subjects to land here is a very serious matter. Hawaiians are allowed to land in Japan and Japanese must be permitted to land here as long as the treaty between the two Governments continues in force. People say that the money in possession of these free laborers, students your paper calls them, has been provided by the immigration agents or the steamship companies. This is false; investigation has proven it so, and in my opinion it is simply a prejudice of the people here against my people."

"The parents of these free laborers can furnish them money and experience no hardship from it and I know, from an investigation, which has been made by me, quietly, if you wish, that the charges made are groundless. It is a serious thing to prevent the landing of these Japanese subjects, a very serious thing."

"Have you had any correspondence with the Department of Foreign Affairs relative to the matter?" was asked of the Consul.

"As yet no. I have been too busy in my office and I see by the papers that the matter is being taken to the Supreme Court. This was the case some months ago and it was decided that the Japanese had a legal right to land. In a day or two, after this present case goes to the Court and decided I will act but I cannot do so until then."

In reply to the questions whether or not the Japanese Government had been notified of the affair, Mr. Shimamura answered testily.

"Certainly. I must keep my Government informed in all matters which pertain to Japanese subjects. This matter, let me repeat is a serious one to us and all of the documents in my possession in connection with the case will be forwarded to the department at Tokio by the steamer tomorrow."

"You also forwarded a cablegram by the Australia today, Mr. Shimamura; was that in relation to this quarantine case?" asked the reporter.

"It had to do with that, yes, but you must not question me too closely. You understand my position and that there are questions I cannot answer."

With a keen perception of the situation the reporter became more guarded and the next question was:

"Of course you do not mind telling me, Mr. Shimamura whether or not you have requested your Government to send a man of war here?"

At this the shrewd diplomat dodged again and said laughingly, "I must decline to answer such a leading question. My Government has been notified of the action of this Government further than that I decline to speak."

Then the reporter tried a side step followed by a center rush on another point which seemed vulnerable.

"It is said by the Japanese merchants, Mr. Shimamura, that you favor the importation of all free labor as may wish to come, and when the number is so much greater than the demand that employment is an impossibility, they may return to Japan. Is that so?"

"Why should they not come. The treaty gives them the right, and, if they have the necessary financial qualification, no matter the source from which it is derived, why should they be prevented a landing. Does this Government question German, British or American subjects as to where they obtained the money to get here or to enable them to land? No, sir! and this close inquiry into the cases of the Japanese is merely prejudice. A few years ago and their charges might be true, but today it is not. I have investigated this matter and understand it fully."

"When the case is decided by the Supreme Court, what will be your course?" was asked the Consul General.

"That depends entirely upon results. I may ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs for an explanation. I may go further and insist upon an investigation, at which I will be present. I propose acting as the exigencies of the case require."

"For the sake of argument, then, Mr. Shimamura, let us assume that the case is decided in favor of the Japanese. In that event, will Japan ask damages from this Government?"

"That I cannot say. The people who have been kept in quarantine longer than the law specifies certainly suffer damage. The steamship company may feel injured, for the steamer is kept here at a great expense and the company may ask damages. I do not know what will be done, and it is only for me to report the case to my

Government. I can take no action on the premises until I hear from Tokio. On the other hand, suppose the case is decided against the Japanese, and the Government orders their permanent return. What will be your action then?"

"If contract laborers: understand there is a distinction between contract and free laborers, if the contract laborers have come here against the laws of the Republic I will have nothing to say after this is proven in court. My actions will be in reference to the free laborers, those who have \$50 in their possession, and are refused a landing because there is a suspicion that the money does not belong to them. I do not think those men will go back."

"Your position in that case, Mr. Shimamura, will be aggressive, and in this place to be aggressive, one must have something more stable than the Pacific Ocean behind him. Do you expect a warship from Japan in response to the dispatches which you sent or the Australia yesterday, the Peru on Tuesday, or the steamer China which sails for Yokohama tomorrow?"

"Again I must decline to answer your question. I would be pleased to give you all the information you request, but there are some forms which must be respected in diplomatic circles, and answering such questions is one of them."

"Then let me put the question in a different way," said the reporter. "Do you deny that you have requested your Government to dispatch a warship to Honolulu without delay, and that the cable was sent on one of the steamers which left for San Francisco within the past two days?"

"I decline to answer either question, and you must respect my position."

As there was no denial, it is reasonable to believe that a man-of-war has been ordered. Allowing seven days for the dispatch to reach San Francisco and 12 days for the warship to steam between Japan and Honolulu, she will be here in less than three weeks. In 1893, when Saburo Fujii was Consul General of Japan to Honolulu he sent a request for a warship. Two of them reached here by constant steaming 11 days after leaving Yokohama.

## Habeas Corpus.

A writ of habeas corpus was served on Collector J. B. Castle late yesterday afternoon in connection with the Japanese quarantine cases. The writ is made returnable today.

## JAPANESE AND HAWAII.

German Papers Calls European Attention to Them.

BERLIN, Mar. 3.—The "Kreuz-Zeitung" calls the attention of Europe to the scheming of Japanese statesmen for the acquisition of Hawaii. The steamboat line from Honolulu to Seattle, is says, is only one mesh of a net of vast ramifications. Japan intends to make the Pacific islands all tributary to her, at first commercially, and subsequently politically. Honolulu possesses great maritime and strategical importance, which is increasing daily. In view of the rapid development of cities on the Pacific Coast, this importance will assume an international character if the Nicaraguan canal is ever opened.

At present there are 26,000 Japanese living in Hawaii, and if immigration continues at the present rate the Japanese population will soon gain the upper hand there, particularly since a great many soldiers who took part in the war with China are now settled there with their families. The Japanese element is a danger for all seafaring nations.

We carry the following line manufactured by the OLIVER BROTHERS PLOW WORKS:



HIGH GRADE

## Lubricating Oils

In quality excelled by none.



## ATLANTIC RED ENGINE,

Especially adapted to Centrifugal Machinery and High-Speed Engines.

## CAPITOL CYLINDER,

For Cylinders, Etc.

## CASTOR MINERAL,

For Steam Plows;

## SUMMER BLACK.

For Car Boxes, Etc.

## STEEL PLOWS



We carry the following line manufactured by the OLIVER BROTHERS PLOW WORKS:

## The C. &amp; C. Rice Plow;

Sizes 5 to 10 in.; made for light cultivating and all ordinary use.

## The Queen;

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 in.; for extra heavy work.

## The Monarch;

12 and 14 in.; for breaking and heavy plowing.

These plows, made expressly for us, are well braced, strong, light, and are the result of careful study of plantation needs. They have met with universal approval wherever used.

## North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and re-

serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

## WAS FOUND DEAD

Alex. Gray, a Consumptive, Shoots Himself.

Died Committed With Parlor Rifle, Found Lying in Coach House.

Alexander Gray, a young man 26 years of age, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth, sometime between 9 o'clock and midnight last night.

Deceased was an engineer by profession, but has been too ill from consumption for two years past to do any work. During most of that time he has lived with his uncle, William Auld, at Palama. His father, George Gray, who at one time was manager for Alexander Cleghorn, is the young man's father.

Deceased was in rather better spirits than usual yesterday, and retired about 9 p.m. At midnight one of the members of Mr. Auld's family had occasion to get up to administer toothache drops to a boy who was suffering. To get the medicine it was necessary to pass through Gray's room. It was found empty, and his night dress was on chair. At the same time it was noticed that a 32-caliber parlor rifle was missing from the room.

Other members of the family were called, and suspicion that something was wrong dawned upon them. George Lucas, clerk of the Supreme Court, and a relative of Mr. Auld's, was telephoned to, and he came out and joined the search through the yard. The man's slippers were found near the coach house, and Mr. Lucas pursued his search into the carriage house, and there found the body fully dressed, and with the rifle at his side. He had fastened a string to the trigger and put his foot through the loop. The ball had passed through the roof of the mouth, evidently resulting in instant death.

Deceased was an inmate of Queen's Hospital for a time, but was discharged as incurable. He then went to Niu with Mr. Auld, but deriving no benefit returned to town and placed himself in the hands of a Chinese herb doctor, but got no relief. Lately he has been using a patent medicine and told his relatives he felt better.

Young Gray was well known on the Island of Maui, where he was born, as well as at Honokaa, where he was employed. Deputy Marshal Hitchcock ordered Lieutenant Edwards of the Mounted Patrol to the scene, and on his report decided that no inquest was necessary. H. H. Williams was telephoned for and took charge of the remains.

A man stands no chance of being elected to the mayoralty of a city unless he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. Geo. W. Humphrey is the popular mayor of Swanton, Ohio, and under date of Jan. 17, 1896, he writes as follows: "This is to certify to our appreciation of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. My family and neighbors have tested it, and we know it is an excellent remedy for coughs and colds."—George W. Humphrey. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers; Benson, Smith &amp; Co., Wholesale Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

At Quarantine. Marshal Brown and Interpreter Doyle visited quarantine yesterday and asked the immigrants if the accommodations and food were satisfactory. They expressed themselves to a man as being highly pleased with everything.

The deepest shaft in the world is that of the Red Jacket, one of the Lake Superior copper mines, where a depth of 5,000 feet has been reached.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer &amp; Co., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

A. C. B. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—represented on the label and in the glass of each bottle.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

## ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, March 9. Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Am ship W. F. Babcock, Graham, 17 days from San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 10. P. M. S. S. China, Saunders, 5 days 22 hours 38 minutes from San Francisco.

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.

Stmr Kaala, Mosher, from Oahu ports.

Thursday, March 11. Stmr Noeau, Pederson, from Kauai.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai.

Stmr James Makée, Tullett, from Kauai.

Stmr J. A. Cummings, Searle, from Oahu ports.

Am brig Wm. G. Irwin, Williams, from San Francisco.

## DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, March 9. Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Stmr Iwaihau, Gregory, for Lahaina, Kukuhale and Honokaa.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Hanamau and Koloa.

Stmr James Makée, Tullett, for Kapaia.

Haw schr Honolulu, Thonagel, for San Francisco.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Elele, Hanapepe, Makaweli and Niihau.

P. M. S. S. Peru, Friole, for San Francisco.

Wednesday, March 10. O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.

Am bktne May Flint, Nichols, for New York.

Am bktne S. C. Allen, Johnson for San Francisco.

Stmr Waialeale, Parker, for Hanamau.

Br seal schr Agnes Macdonald, Cutler, for Japan.

Stmr J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Thursday, March 11. Stmr James Makée, Tullett, for Kapaia.

Stmr Kasala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

P. M. S. S. China, Saunders, for China and Japan.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Oahu ports at 9 a.m.

Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaes, Kona and Kau at 10 a.m.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhale at 10 a.m.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrivals.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per

Stmr Mauna Loa, March 9.—British

Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes and

valet, C. W. Dickey, B. T. Phillips, L.

P. Lincoln, John Harrison, E. P. Mc-

Greeney, Miss Doris Todd, C. Akau and

C. on deck.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S.

China, Mar. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. H. A.

Isenberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Goodhue,

Miss Goodhue, Mr. and Mrs. Ponsonby

Orle, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Newell, Mr.

O. S. Newell, Miss M. Newell, Miss E.

Newell, Rev. M. C. Harris, Rev. Jas.

H. Smith, Geo. L. Carter, Mrs. Allan

Herbert, Mrs. H. Suydam, H. Sydham,

Master Suydam.

Through: For Yokohama—Mr. and

Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. P. A.

Small, Miss M. J. Shea, Mrs. J. B. San-

ger, Mrs. W. H. Osborn, Miss Hutchinson,

Mrs. H. Eckstein, Miss H. E. Eck-

stein, Miss J. C. Eckstein, Mrs. C.

Stickney, Mrs. N. S. Hatton, Mrs. J. E.

Farnum, Miss E. Farnum, Miss M. H.

Loy, Mrs. J. H. Hobson, B. Guggen-

heim, Y. Wooyeno, J. O. Berner, H. V.

Henson, H. L. Talbot, J. E. Farnum,

G. L. Farnum, Dr. A. D. Smith, A.

Benitz, G. W. Middleton, W. M. Treg-

lown, U. H. Brown.

For Hongkong—S. Hankin, Jay

Charm, Mrs. E. Halliday, Miss M.

Alexander, Miss A. K. Wellman, Miss

R. Wellman, Miss E. Moore, A.

Grille, M. Gray, R. J. Wood, Miss L.

Trevon.

From Kauai, per Stmr Waialeale,

Mar. 10.—C. Spalding, Rev. C. H.

Weller and 12 deck passengers.

From San Francisco, per brig Wm.

G. Irwin, March 11.—Miss Jessie R.

Hopkins, Mrs. George Dennison, Mas-

ter H. Dennison and Miss Bertha Den-

nison.

## Departures.

For Maui, per Stmr Claudine, March

9.—R. R. Berg, Mrs. R. T. Wilber, R.

Rev. Bishop of Panapolis, C. A. Spreck-

els, Mr. Lono, A. Tibbs, Mrs. Aslu,

Aslu, William Chung Hoon, R. A.

Drummong and Tong Kong.

For San Francisco, per P. M. S. S.

Pern, March 9.—W. H. Stevens, Miss

Alice Sweeney, E. C. Potter, R. C. L.

Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mrs.

Cleveland and daughter, F. A. Falk-

enburgh, Mrs. W. W. Dimond, Mr. and

Mrs. George F. Myers, Dr. Haberer and

Rev. Gottwald.

For Kauai ports, per Stmr W. G.

Hall, March 9.—Mrs. L. Kahlaibau and

child, W. H. Rice, Mrs. Dreler, Theo.

Wolff, Mrs. Maebium, Lau King, Mr.

and Mrs. A. B. Lindsay, E. Hutchinson

C. von Hamm, A. S. Wilcox, G. N. Wil-

cox, Mr. and Mrs. Ah Gun, D. J. Laird,

A. C. Pistrana, Mr. Day and seven on

deck.

For Hamakua, per Stmr Iwaihau,

March 9.—C. Notley.

For Kauai ports, per Stmr Mikahala,

March 9.—A. H. Turner and Mr. Phil-

lips.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Aus-

tralia, Mar. 10—Count Theo. de Ker-

ker, Rev. C. B. Summer, S. D. Sutton,

O to Voltehr, Mrs. Lovelov, Mrs.

B. and Mrs. Mark Eckstein, Mrs. M. I.

van Miss H. Summer, Captain Dick-

en, wife and child, A. R. Colburn

C. wife, I. Longo and wife, H.

G. and Mrs. Goldstein, T. W. Ho-

ng, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Carter, E. A.

and Mrs. Charles

F. and Mrs. George J. T.

and Mrs. J. G. H. A. Green.

For Hawaii, per Stmr H. A. Green.

Going to the World's Chief Exposi-

tions.

For Hawaii, per Stmr H. A. Green.

Going to the World's Chief Exposi-

tions.

For Hawaii, per Stmr H. A. Green.

Going to the World's Chief Exposi-

tions.

For Hawaii, per Stmr H. A. Green.

Going to the World's Chief Exposi-

tions.

For Hawaii, per Stmr H. A. Green.

Going to the World's Chief Exposi-

tions.

For Hawaii, per Stmr H. A. Green.

Going to the World's Chief Exposi-

tions.

For Hawaii, per Stmr H. A. Green.

Going to the World's Chief Exposi-

tions.

For Hawaii, per Stmr H. A. Green.

Going to the World's Chief Exposi-

tions.

For Hawaii, per Stmr H. A. Green.

Going to the World's Chief Exposi-

tions.

For Hawaii, per Stmr H. A. Green.

Going to the World's Chief Exposi-

tions.

# SOME OF HONOLULU'S INDUSTRIES

Different Lines Manufactured in Honolulu, Where Raw Material Must be Imported.

## POSSIBILITY OF GREAT EXTENSION WITHIN NEXT FEW YEARS

### One Industry That Has Died With Growth of Plantations and Building of Wharves.

Cooperage a Lost Art—Carriages Built Here Equal to Coast—How Several Industries Have Grown—Statistics as to Hawaiian Weather and Review of Government Reports.

While Honolulu may not be considered a manufacturing town in the sense that the term is used in other countries considerable work is turned out in the year. A number of firms engaged in various lines declined, in true Honolulu style, to furnish any data connected with their business and for that reason their names do not appear here. But even without them the showing is not a bad one for a locality to which nearly every article in the raw state must be imported.

Most of the lines mentioned are already covered but with the constantly increasing population, they must be enlarged. New lines are being taken up all the time and it will be only a few years when everything in the manufacturing business will be represented. During the past month two bicycles have been built in Honolulu, one by Mr. Wooten, the other by Mr. Pearson of the Hawaiian Cyclery. This is but a forerunner of the future.

#### TAROENA.

#### The New Food for Infants and Invalids.

An industry which has taken on new life during the past year is the manufacture of Taroena, or what has been known as taro flour. The works of the company are located at Wailuku, Maui, and the demand for the article has grown until many physicians look upon taro as an invaluable food, especially suited to dyspeptics. In the Hawaiian Islands taro in its natural state is the national food, and the excellent health of the Hawaiians is attributed in a degree to its general use. The idea of making it into flour was conceived some years ago, and it has been used as an infant's food with pronounced success since then.

Lately the company has increased its capital stock with a view to increasing the sale of the article in the United States and the British Colonies. The fact that Taroena is easily assimilated and digested makes it invaluable in the sick room, and this fact has influenced the company to increase the capacity and make Taroena a medicinal food. About 10 tons have been shipped to the States during the past six months.

The headquarters of the company is in Honolulu, and T. W. Hobron is the general manager. He attends to all the orders received here, and sees as well to the prompt shipment. In the United States the main office will be in St. Joseph, Mich. This is a town about 60 miles from Chicago. It is an excellent shipping point, and rent and help is very reasonable. The company has secured a large two story, brick building, which will be the headquarters. The flour will be shipped there in bulk and put up into packages and boxes for shipment. The office will be in charge of Mr. W. F. Seesser, who is a man of considerable advertising experience, push and enterprise. He has been here twice, and his knowledge of the Islands and people will enable him to have a fine line of argument in talking up the merits of taroena.

Mr. Hobron is enthusiastic over the prospects. In speaking of the merits of taroena, he said yesterday: "Quite a number have used it for infants. I have endorsements from two mothers who were well pleased with it. One of these mothers found it was the only food that her baby could take. It is a splendid food for dyspeptics. We have an endorsement from a tourist who came to Honolulu for his health. He heard of Taroena and used it while here, and in a few days gained two pounds. He was a dyspeptic. When he left he took two dozen packages. He didn't like to be without it. The local physicians have great confidence in this food and recommend it very highly."

"We have not been prepared until a few days ago to sell Taroena in the new form, but there is quite a demand for it right in this city. People are finding out about it and commencing to use it. It is cheaper than the much-advertised foods, and its results are more uniform and reliable. We received an order from the Government of Fiji for eight dozen, to be shipped on the next ship of the Canadian Line. Our Eastern man

they furnish striking examples of the artistic striping and decorating done here.

This concern has no specialty in its wide range of occupation. It caters to the drayman, who requires work that will wear; to the retail merchant, who looks to lightness and strength in his delivery wagon; to the buggy driver, who wants everything trim and tight; to the sport, who is a fancier of style and paint; to the father of the family, who endeavors to please his wife in the nice matching of trimmings, and to the hackman, who wants everything that everybody else gets. It is hard to gratify all tastes in an isolated community like this, yet the Hawaiian Carriage Manufacturing Co. claim they do it.

#### HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC CO.

#### Growth of Lighting Manufacture Since 1893.

The Hawaiian Electric Company was the pioneer electric lighting and supply company of the Hawaiian Islands, to be organized by private citizens. The enterprise was first started by E. O. Hall & Sons, being incorporated in January, 1893, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The capital stock has since been raised to \$250,000. The present officers of the company are President, W. G. Irwin; Vice-President, J. A. Hopper; Treasurer, Godfrey Brown; Secretary, W. M. Giffard; Auditor, J. F. Hackfeld. The works of the company occupy a brick building 100 ft. by 100 ft. at the corner of Alakea and Haleakula streets, to which has also been attached the large cold storage building. Steam power is used entirely, there being two 150 horse power tubular boilers and one 350 horse power Hine safety boiler. There are three engines of 100, 300 and 350 horse power respectively, and four dynamos supply electricity for the system of 6,000 incandescent and arc lights and motors used in different business houses about town. The management of the company's works is in the hands of Theo. Hoffman, a practical electrician who has held the position since Sept. 1, 1894. W. F. Warriner is first superintendent. In the spring of 1896 an ice manufacturing plant was added, also a cold storage building with a capacity of 100,000 cubic feet. The ice plant manufactures all the ice used in the city of Honolulu. The refrigerating engine is a Fricke compound Corliss type of 100 horse power, run with compound condensers. The water before made into ice is condensed, reboiled twice and filtered five times. The daily capacity of the plant is 10 tons, but this has, on several occasions, been increased to 14 tons. The cold storage plant is divided into 15 rooms with temperature varying from 10 deg. to 42 deg. Far. Meat markets, grocers, fruits and liquor dealers of the city have already taken up nearly all the available space of the plant. The building is two stories with all the latest fittings as electric elevators, electric lights through all the rooms, overhead tracks in the large meat rooms, etc. In the electrical department the company keeps a large stock of electrical fittings and is prepared to install electrical plants and supply all the necessary fittings for house lighting.

#### HAWAIIAN FERTILIZING CO.

#### Successful Enterprise Managed by A. Frank Cooke.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company was organized by the present proprietor and manager, A. Frank Cooke, in 1888, and has grown from a struggling enterprise, furnishing to plantations two thousand tons of stable manure annually, to one of the largest fertilizing works on the Islands, the grounds and buildings covering nearly five acres of land at Iwilei. It is solely through the energy displayed by Mr. Cooke that the company is in its present prosperous condition. When he conceived the plan of supplying plantations with fertilizers

they all over the islands. Its present condition and output is evidence of the quality of the product. Besides consuming yearly hundreds of tons of bones gathered here, the company was the first among the largest importers of nitrates and phosphates in the country.

It has business connections in the United States, Europe and South America, who supply the home factory with the highest grade fertilizers for compounding purposes. From the United States and Germany sulphate of Ammonia, double super-phosphates and potash is secured, while the nitrates used are from the famous banks in Chile. Of the double super-phosphates, they carry phosphoric acid to the extent of thirty-five or forty per cent., soluble in water, and are the highest grades imported to this country.

The wonderful Natural Plant Food, a product of Florida, U. S. A., is also imported by the company in large quantities and treated with chemicals, so that excellent results are obtained.

These fertilizers, and they have no superior anywhere, are sold by the Hawaiian Fertilizing Co. at prices ranging to 25 per cent. less than that of other manufacturers. This is made possible by Mr. Cooke from the fact that the consumer is not called upon to contribute toward the expense of maintaining high salaried employees. The company owns in fee simple everything in connection with the works and careful buying, without having to pay agents' commissions, is a leading factor in obtaining this result.

Since the establishment of the Experiment Station, analysis of soil is made and the strength and character of fertilizers required for districts throughout the Islands is obtainable.

#### PINEAPPLE INDUSTRY.

#### Island Agricultural Product Second to None.

The pineapples can be successfully grown on these islands at any elevation up to 1,200 feet where soil and irrigation requirements are met. In some sections, notably the district of Kona on Hawaii and the region about Ulupalakua on Maui, the black Spanish variety grows wild. In the early fifties the fruit seems to have been quite extensively grown and figured for a time as an article of export. The industry lapsed, however, after a time and for thirty years, the local demand was chiefly met by the wild growing fruit above mentioned. In 1883, the importation of a number of new varieties drew renewed attention to the possibilities of the industry and it was launched on its second career in custom house returns.

Some of the pioneers in this revival

movement were practical agriculturists—and to the efforts of these is chiefly due the present high standard of cultivation, size and quality of product, and excellence of method adopted in packing for export. The smooth cayenne is the variety now almost exclusively grown. The industry has steadily grown from a few crates in 1884 to a total of 5,000 crates during the year just closed—although the duty imposed in 1884 on the importation of the fresh fruit into the United States gave the industry a permanent setback—at the same time, the increase of output coupled with low prices realized during that year compelled one of the largest growers—the Hawaiian Fruit and Packing Co., Ltd. to install a canning plant in 1895, the output for that year being 500 cases—during '96 their output was 2,500 cases of pineapples put up in a variety of ways and placed on the market in attractive packages.

While spasmodic efforts at canning fruit with primitive apparatus have been made in times past, it has remained for this company to make the first extended venture in this line.

Equipped with the most modern appliances for can-making and fruit preserving, this concern has, during the past two seasons demonstrated the feasibility of successfully preserving the pineapple.

As pioneers in this branch of the industry they have had to bear the

fresh canned fruit into our natural market—the United States.

The first of these has been mooted and agitated at different times during the past 18 months, and a movement to end it is now well under way that promises successful organization among the growers for the future. This accomplished, may assist in bringing about the abatement of the second barrier, but the third can only be effected by either closer political union or an abatement of the duty. Such a duty and such a treaty as we now have are dramatically spectacular to the man who has his money tied up in the fruit industry, so said one of them yesterday. Reciprocity it is with a vengeance when thousands of cases of canned goods are allowed to land here free of duty under treaty stipulations, while arbitrary legislation by a tariff-tinkering Congress forces goods of like kind put up in this country to pay a duty of from 20 to 35 per cent into the United States. Away with such sham reciprocity.

From all that can be gleaned as to the condition of this industry it is manifest that no one in the business can look forward to anything more than a fairly paying investment under the most favorable conditions that could be created here. There is a large and growing market for first class fruit in the United, but it is too far east of the Rocky Mountains to be profitably reached from here. On the West Coast we have an ever increasing fruit-growing era to contend with to the end that—in season prices will always rule very low on our exports—hence, while susceptible of considerable develop-

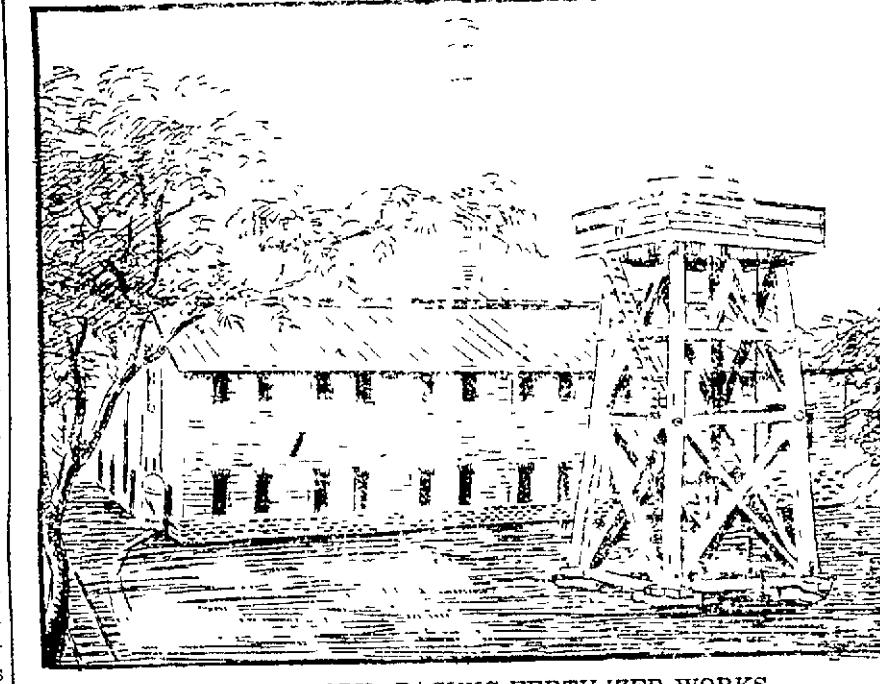
ment, is jute bags, and with a product of more than 200,000 tons per annum it seems possible that the manufacture of jute bags may one day become an industry of Hawaii.

#### HOPP & CO.

#### Special Furniture Manufactured from Native Woods.

Notwithstanding the fact that there are few hard woods indigenous to Hawaii and that oak, walnut, cherry and other varieties suited to the purpose must be imported, furniture is made here to a considerable extent. Hopp & Co., at the corner of King and Bethel streets, have been very successful in manufacturing all kinds of furniture from special designs, and they point with pride to one dining-room set, made for a gentleman on Kauai at a cost of \$1,800. This was made entirely of koa, and is a model of elegance.

The lumber dealers in Honolulu have a stock of hardwood, upon which Hopp & Co. draw for their supplies, and while furniture manufactured to order by this firm may be more expensive than factory goods, imported from the States, it is manifestly superior in quality. This establishment has a number of cabinet-makers in their employ, and include in the list two "French polishers." A large business is done in upholstering and repairing of furniture. Besides these departments, they



VIEW OF FACTORY—PACIFIC FERTILIZER WORKS.

ment and extension, it will always require constant and close personal application to make pineapple culture pay in Hawaii.

One of the most successful growers states that in this country planting can be done at any season, if the plants are of suitable size. Well developed seed plants will mature fruit in about 15 months from planting. Smaller slips take from 18 to 21 months and sometimes longer, to bear fruit.

Heavy soil should be avoided in selecting a location for planting pineapples. Land plowed deep and thoroughly pulverized is necessary to starting the plants right, and frequent cultivation, together with judicious watering, will yield good returns. Many growers are resorting to fertilizer, for the purpose of increasing the yield per acre. The data at hand relative to this latter practice is so meager as to leave a doubt about its desirability with the recent low returns on sales.

#### J. H. BRUNS, COOPER.

#### Changes Which Have Killed a Once Flourishing Industry.

Prior to 1854 an industry which ranked high in Honolulu was that of the manufacture of kegs for containing sugar shipped abroad. Jute bags had not been introduced in Hawaii, and wharves near plantations were a rarity.

Small boats from schooners were run on the beach, and the product of the plantations, packed in water-tight kegs, were loaded into them. The danger of damage by the surf breaking over the boats necessitated the use of kegs. But when the plantation owners or the Government decided to build wharves the use of bags was found practicable, and kegs were abandoned, and the cooperage industry lapsed.

During the prosperous times J. H. Bruns, who came here in 1851, conducted a large cooperage business, employing 50 men.

He bought all of his lumber from local dealers, but at times he was unable to carry on his trade owing to the supply of the proper kind of material being exhausted. On one occasion he had orders for 90,000 kegs, but could not fill it on account of there being no material.

The manufacture of kegs was abandoned by Mr. Bruns in 1854, and he went to Lihue plantation.

In 1862 the business revived through the whaling fleet making their headquarters.

Mr. Bruns had his establishment with Lewis & Dixon and employed a large force of men.

The whaling fleet was lost afterward, and Mr. Bruns went to California, returning a few years later and establishing himself with James Lewis, at Bethel and King, whom he afterward bought out.

In 1876 the business again progressed through the whalers again making their headquarters but when they stopped coming here the cooperage business was reduced to

comparatively nothing, the business being confined to the manufacture of containers for molasses, which Mr. Bruns purchased from the plantations and shipped to the United States.

With the introduction of modern machinery on plantations the supply and quality of the molasses was so reduced as to kill the trade.

Cooperage in Honolulu is a lost art, the demand for kegs or barrels has so fallen off that nothing is to be done in the trade.

Its successor, in so far as containers for sugar is concerned,

have two large floors containing imported furniture from the best-known makers in the United States. They are of the latest designs and superior quality.

One of the most successful growers

states that in this country planting

can be done at any season, if the plants

are of suitable size. Well developed

seed plants will mature fruit in about

15 months from planting. Smaller slips

take from 18 to 21 months and sometimes

longer, to bear fruit.

Heavy soil should be avoided in

selecting a location for planting pineapples.

Land plowed deep and thoroughly

pulverized is necessary to starting

the plants right, and frequent cultiva-

tion, together with judicious watering,

will yield good returns. Many growers

are resorting to fertilizer, for the pur-

pose of increasing the yield per acre.

The data at hand relative to this latter

practice is so meager as to leave a

doubt about its desirability with the

recent low returns on sales.

have two large floors containing im-

ported furniture from the best-known

makers in the United States. They are

of the latest designs and superior qual-

ity.

Hopp & Co. established business

many years ago, and was conducted

for a long time by Mr. Hopp. But with

the growth of the trade and a desire

to cast aside the cares of active busi-

ness life, he took his son-in-law, E. M.

Marshall, into partnership, and left him

to manage the business. Mr. Marshall

is a practical man, and pays particular

attention to the manufacturing depart-

ment.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS.

Home Supply for Needs of the

ager of the Works. His resignation was received with great reluctance by the Company. After considerable persuasion he consented to serve in the capacity of consulting engineer. The Company was exceedingly fortunate in having at hand at this juncture a man thoroughly capable and available for the office of manager. Mr. C. Hedemann was the natural successor to Mr. Young.

The Iron Works, as the institution appears today, through the endeavors of its two successive managers, meets all requirements and is a great credit to the town and country. Anything from repairing a tiling pin to turning out a complete rolling outfit, or equipping a steamer with machinery, is undertaken and successfully carried out with neatness and dispatch. During the busy summer and autumn season, roller mills, boilers, triple effects, vacuum pans, water piping, molasses tanks and innumerable parts of machinery were being manufactured, while the great repair shops were in full blast. Most of the time as many as 275 men were employed. The services of every available mechanic in the city were secured and a number of skilled artisans were brought down from San Francisco for special work in the shops. Machinery was in motion all day and, most of the time, well into the night.

A trip through the works is a rare treat, and affords the only definite means of gaining an idea of the magnitude of the business there carried on. Fronting on Queen street is a large two-story building, which will be recognized as the front entrance to the Works. Down-stairs is the general business office where all contracts are ratified and the business of the Works is carried on. There manager Hedemann has a desk. Up-stairs is the draughting room, where all the plans for contracts are drawn. This department has the appearance of the main room of an architectural firm in a great city.

Parallel with the building just described, but running back half through the block, is another, a brick structure, in which are located the most important shops of the Works. In it is the foundry, where the greatest machinery is manufactured and handled with the smallest amount of muscular force. Here from 30 to 40 tons of iron casting is turned out every week. Next to it, though adjoining the same department, is the blacksmith shop, where anything from a small bolt to an immense mill shaft is constructed.

There are three machine shops, all equipped with the most modern appliances. Back of them is the smith's department, another large building. Off in the lower yard is the boiler shop, a most important adjunct of the works. Out of it have come the largest boilers in the country today. Plantation mills have been equipped and a majority of the boilers used by the island steamers have been supplied from this shop.

With Mr. Hedemann, the manager, over all, no man has done more for the success of the enterprise in the past year than Mr. James A. Kennedy. That gentleman has conducted negotiations, had charge of the principal contracts and carried out the business part of each one of them.

Another important factor in the works is Mr. R. C. Monteagle, head of the draughting department. By him all plans of contracts taken by the concern are prepared, and every detail is carefully figured out. Other important functionaries are: Cushingham, foreman machine shop; James Lyett, foreman boiler maker; Thomas Smith, foreman moulder; H. C. Reid, foreman pattern maker; Chas. Crozier, foreman blacksmith.

Coming back to the works again, it may be added that, on account of the unprecedented increase of business during the past year, it has been found necessary to build a new and larger machine shop. In it, besides the routine of heavy machinery, there will be a crane capable of lifting 40 feet in the clear. This will handle with ease the largest and heaviest piece of machinery in the Islands.

The future of the works is established. It fills a most important mission, and does it in the most satisfactory manner. The most courteous treatment is accorded all who have business with the establishment. Employing, as is done, the most skilled mechanics to be procured, the work of the shops has been eminently satisfactory in every respect.

#### SODA WATER

#### Consolidated Soda Water Works Co., Ltd.

A review of the business enterprises of the country would be far from complete without a description of the establishment that provides the necessary aerated beverages for a thirsty community.

Founded in 1863 by Messrs. Hollister & Hyland it has now been in constant operation for 34 years, and to estimate the output in that period of time would be an impossibility.

Other establishments have been started only to be eventually absorbed in what is now the "Consolidated Soda Water Works Co., Ltd." representing as it does the Soda Water Works of John A. Palmer & Co., Crystal Soda Works, Tahiti Lemonade Works and Hollister & Co., the successors of the original founders.

The consolidation of interests and works enables them to manufacture high grade goods on an economical basis thereby supplying their patrons with the same quality as is sold to the United States.

One idea has been adhered to, having to do with the manufacture of soda water for all kinds of soda water, and to the end of machinery or steam engines. The firm, however, is not looked upon as a competitor of the Honolulu Iron Works, but it is gradually progressing, branching out steadily and constantly adding machines to the works.

The advantage of this is evident for while removing the ordinary mechanical impurities, recent experiments carried on in Providence, R. I. and other eastern cities have shown that the method in use in this factory successfully removes all the forms of bacteria and organic life. The water after passing

through the purifying apparatus, does not come in contact with any metals but pure block tin.

The machinery used in carbonating the water is a combination of the "Continuous" and "Intermittent" systems, which experience has demonstrated to be the best for this climate.

The sugar used in the syrups is a specially refined article, free from color and other "whiteners." Over 400 lbs. a day of this one item is consumed.

The only acid employed in the syrup flavor is the pure concentrated juice of the lemon imported from Europe.

Some idea of the business may be gained from learning of the enormous importation of bottles required to make good the loss by breakage and carelessness of nations. During 1896 over 1824 dozen or 57,888 bottles were imported, a recent shipment bringing 24,192 at one time.

The system of washing the bottles, apparently a trivial matter, receives in this factory as much attention as any other detail.

When the bottles are ready to be filled they are as clean as brushing and washing can make them.

The works employ a force of sixteen men and keep five delivery wagons in constant use.

#### HAWAIIAN CYCLE & MFG. CO.

#### Bicycles Made to Order in Honolulu.

A show window that is attracting special attention at present is that of the Hawaiian Cycle and Manufacturing Company, 312 Fort street, where is exhibited the new bicycle, "Hawaii," built by that firm.

This wheel marks the advent of a new industry, as it is the first one ever put up in Hawaii.

Following the example of nearly all American manufacturers, the Hawaiian builders have contracted for the various parts of their wheel from specialty manufacturers only, believing that a factory devoting its entire attention to the making of but one part can turn out a much more perfect article than where their intelligence is diverted into many different channels. No part of the wheel is manufactured here.

The wheel on exhibition is built on graceful lines, and has a substantial and pleasing appearance. It will make a handsome roadster. Only one has been turned out thus far, but others are being built.

The wide range of territory covered by the local firm in selecting the component parts of the wheel, testifies to the care and trouble they have exercised to secure the best of everything.

Mr. Pearson, the manager, kindly furnished the Advertiser the following list, showing from what source the parts have come: Rims, from Indiana; spokes, from Massachusetts; hubs and crank hangers, Illinois; saddles, New York and New Jersey; balls, Connecticut; cranks and pedals, Illinois; handles and chains, Indiana; tires, Illinois; Ohio and Connecticut; small fittings from Ohio.

The company states it to be their intention to put on the market a bicycle that is strictly up-to-date in every particular, without embodying any of the fads that are used for advertising purposes, and which are really detrimental instead of beneficial to a wheel. The wheel is guaranteed for one year. Mr. Pearson states that it costs \$20 more to put up the wheel than to purchase a high-grade machine outright. He recites this, as showing the confidence the firm has in the material they are using. Owing to the time required in getting the parts from the various manufacturers, a large output of wheels will not be attempted before March.

#### ORDWAY & PORTER.

#### Upholstering Department Gives a Place in Manufacturers.

If Ordway & Porter are not extensive manufacturers of furniture, they at least do enough in this particular line of work to entitle them to a position among the manufacturers of Honolulu. While they are essentially dealers in furniture they also make to order such pieces as may be desired by their customers. They have engaged during the year a large force of men, whose work is in the upholstery department, where they manufacture a large number of mattresses. They also make a specialty of upholstering chairs and couches, the frames for which are brought from the Coast. The firm will also manufacture frames to order when desired.

The store of Ordway & Porter in the new Waverley block is one of the handsomest in the city. Two large show rooms are at all times well filled with high-class furniture, imported from the United States. The arrangement of the goods is such as to make an attractive display.

#### CATTON, NEILL & CO.

#### Capable Machinists and Iron Founders.

An enterprise that is making rapid strides is that conducted by the above firm on Queen street, in the premises of one who occupies as the National Iron Works.

The members of the firm are well known machinists and iron founders.

One idea has been adhered to, having to do with the manufacture of soda water for all kinds of soda water, and to the end of machinery or steam engines. The firm, however, is not looked upon as a competitor of the Honolulu Iron Works, but it is gradually progressing, branching out steadily and constantly adding machines to the works.

The advantage of this is evident for

## HAWAII'S FINANCES.

#### Statement From Minister Damon's Report for Year 1896.

The report of S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, demonstrates that the year 1896, was the most prosperous in the history of the Hawaiian Islands. Following is the current account balance sheet for the year 1896:

Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1895 \$ 22,496.30

#### RECEIPTS.

Customs Revenue .....	\$ 656,895.82
(Expenses, \$66,912.16)	
Postal Revenue .....	77,488.94
(Expenses, \$62,495.41)	
Internal Revenue .....	1,240,937.12
	1,975,321.88

#### EXPENDITURES.

General Expenses .....	\$ 1,651,631.33
Interest on all Loans.....	236,459.59
Matured Bonds Paid .....	16,100.00
	\$ 1,904,190.92
Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1896.	93,627.26
	\$ 1,997,818.18
	\$ 1,997,818.18

The comparative statement showing the increase and decrease in expenditures and receipts for the years 1895 and 1896, gives an increase in receipts for 1896 of \$235,256.69 and decrease in expenditures of \$104,923.27. One of the principal sources of revenue is the Customs Bureau which for the year 1896, shows a total net increase in receipts of \$109,746.78.

Of the \$7,164,561.40 worth of imports for 1896, \$5,464,208.20, or 76.27 was from the United States. From other countries the imports were: Great Britain, 10.54 per cent.; China, 4.17 per cent.; Japan, 3.86 per cent.; Germany, 2.06 per cent.; Australia and New Zealand, 1.58 per cent.; and the balance of less than 1 per cent. from other countries.

Of the \$15,515,230.13 worth of exports for 1896, \$15,460,098.15, or 99.64 per cent. went to the United States.

The total exports and imports amounted to \$22,679,719.53, or \$8,491,635.84 more than in 1895, and \$2,574,760.92 more than the best previous year. Of the total export and import trade \$20,924,306.35 or 92.26 per cent. was with the United States, 3.33 per cent. with England, and the remaining 4 per cent. with about a dozen countries.

American vessels carried 82.53 per cent. of the exports and imports, British vessels 7.93 per cent., Hawaiian vessels 5.26 per cent., German vessels 2.98 per cent., and other nationalities 1.30 per cent. A large proportion of the tonnage registered under British and other nationalities was chartered by American firms or steamship companies.

The following table shows briefly the number, tonnage and nationality of the vessels entered and cleared at all the Customs districts in the Republic:

NATIONALITY	ENTERED No	Tonnage Percent	CLEARED No	Tonnage Percent		
American .....	247	243,983	51,04	243	238,213	51.21
British .....	88	175,120	36.63	85	173,678	37.33
Hawaiian .....	26	25,049	5.24	26	27,061	5.82
German .....	8	9,705	2.03	5	5,292	1.14
Japanese .....	9	16,735	3.50	8	15,158	3.26
All Others .....	8	7,405	1.56	6	5,796	1.24
Total .....	386	477,997	100.	373	465,198	100.

The Postal Bureau shows a revenue for the past year of \$77,488.94; an increase of \$16,770.10. The expense of conducting this Bureau has been \$62,495.41.

The total number of letters and prints received in 1896, was 692,979; and the total dispatched was 407,667. There were 32,809 money orders issued and 27,893 paid.

Referring to the proposed relations with the United States, Minister Damon treats with the questions of whether or not the United States can afford to assume the national debt of \$1,000,000, on which interest was paid in 1896 to the amount of \$236,459.59. He takes the two bureaus which would be taken over by the general government, the Customs Bureau and the Postal Bureau, and deducting the duties now paid on American goods not exempt from duty, and the running expenses of both bureaus from the receipts, he finds a net income of \$129,935.87. Reducting the amount of interest paid on the National debt in 1896, from this net income he finds a surplus of \$193,446.28.

As a result of the time being spent by the Legislature in the last session on the subject of taxation the total amount of collections for the year past amounted to \$706,511.70, showing an increase of \$113,849.78 over the previous year. The total revenue received from the Commissioners of Public Lands amounted to \$96,319.47, an increase of \$12,483.13 over the previous year.

#### H. HACKFELD & CO.

##### Big Commission House—Its Fertilizer and Coffee Establishment.

The great house of H. Hackfeld & Co., one of the largest on the Pacific Ocean side of the world, was established by Captain Henry Hackfeld on October 1, 1849.

Captain Hackfeld was, prior to that time, master of a sailing vessel and was engaged in trading between China, Honolulu and the American coast. Attracted by the business prospects of this country, he, having married and decided to settle down, left the sea and accompanied by his young wife and brother-in-law, J. C. Pflueger, then a lad of 16, came to Honolulu.

Mr. Hackfeld's business venture was launched in the old storehouse next to the establishment of J. T. Waterhouse on Queen street. Four years later Mr. Pflueger was taken in as a partner.

Business improved rapidly and a move was soon made to the house now occupied by Waterhouse's crockery store. In the meantime extensive shipping interests were built up and a branch office was established in Germany. Mr. Hackfeld bought several vessels in the following few years, and thus imported his goods in his own ships.

In 1861, Mr. Hackfeld returned to Germany to look after the business at that end of the line, leaving Mr. Pflueger sole manager here. From that period the business increased by leaps and bounds. Enlarging upon their shipping enterprise, the firm controlled the first steamer line between San Francisco and Honolulu. In 1875, the present premises were secured from the Government and the business was transferred to that place. J. C. Glade, H. W. Schmidt and others officiated as managers at different times up to 1881. During this period Mr. Pflueger made several trips to Germany and finally died there on October 20, 1887, aged 71.

In 1881, Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co. became identified with the Laysan Island guano enterprise. This island is practically covered over with a rich fertilizer. The firm secured a lease of the property and then sent vessels down to bring the guano to Honolulu. A station was established and a number of men were sent to the island to get the fertilizer in shape for shipment. For a while the fertilizer was handled in its crude state, but it was soon seen that it must be chemically prepared for the soil and efforts in that direction were begun. The services of Dr. Averdam, an experienced chemist, were secured and he directed many of the plans which have since been carried into effect. While preparing fertilizers for market, as best he could with the then limited facilities, he planned the great works at Kalihi, which promise to furnish ere long all the manufactured fertilizers required by the plantations of this country.

In the latter part of 1893, Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. and G. N. Wilcox of Kauai organized The Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co., having as its object the manufacture and sale of standard fertilizers. A site for the works of the company was selected in a tract of level land at Kalihi, bounded by the Oahu railway on one side and the Government road on the other. The plot was covered with kawe trees, some lantana and rocks, and seemed at first a trifling inviting



# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY

Largest Publishing and Printing House of Hawaii.

MODERN IN EVERY FEATURE

Linotype Machines and Fast Presses.

Excellent Work Turned Out From Its Manufacturing Department

The Hawaiian Gazette Company as an incorporated business concern, is of comparatively recent organization, since the articles of incorporation were not issued until 1882. Branches of the establishment were conducted for many years prior to that date, however, as

the upper story. Beginning a tour of the departments upstairs, a commodious business office is found, well lighted by the large front windows on King street. Abreast of this is the editorial room, similarly lighted and spacious, and in the rear, lighted by a large skylight is the reporter's room. There is an entrance to the printing department direct from the head of the front stairway. Here is found one of the roomiest, safest and lightest composing rooms—where type is set or "composed," also "imposed" or made ready for the press—to be seen anywhere. It contains an array of typesetting stands, imposing stones, etc., of modern construction such as might be expected where so much work is done. An elevator shaft is provided besides stairs for communication with the press room on the ground floor.

The job printing department is thoroughly equipped with all the latest styles from San Francisco and the rest of the United States. The Honolulu merchant is as desirous of seeing his hand-bills, circulars and adver-

times molten type metal into the mould, and a line of type drops down, quicker than it takes to tell, into place next to the previous line cast. All this is performed without the operator leaving his seat, and more too. A steel hand on the end of a long, curved iron arm swoops down and grasping the line of matrices raises it aloft, where a lateral plunger that has moved out of the way to let the hand pass, returns and pushes the line into an enclosed passage. As each matrix comes to the chamber in the reservoir where its own kind belongs it drops into place, ready to make the rounds again when its time comes. By this machine as much type may be set in one hour by an expert operator as a rapid compositor can set of movable type in four hours.

The Linotypes are used for book publishing as well as for newspaper work. Four different styles of matrices representing four different styles of type are used—Nonpareil, Brevier, Long Primer and Small Pica. The length of the lines varies from 13 ems to 30 ems. Longer lines can be formed of course, by using two lengths of the Linotype lines placed end to end.

A specialty is made of the blank book work and commercial printing. The Gazette Company carries a stock

collector, advertising solicitor, and "Oscar."

The power used in the establishment is electricity. The motor is of 10-horse power capacity. There is in addition a gas engine of the same power, which is used to supplement the motor in

Alice Kimball who visited here several months ago. The ceremony will take place at "The Lawns" the home of the Kimballs, near Mill's Seminary, Alabama County, on April 17th.

Henry Lee the actor and his secretary, R. C. Burt, on their way to the United States to fill several engagements.

Last but not least, Messrs. Harry Gillig, Frank Unger, Donald De V. Graham, Alex. Hamilton and Jerome Hart who stood in line and waved good-bye in concert to their many friends on the wharf.

As is most nearly always the case when the Australia departs there were some amusing incidents.

Mr. Ezekiel, travelling agent for the big wholesale grocery firm of H. Levi & Co., of San Francisco, was honored with a lei of carrots, radishes, onions, potatoes and other vegetables. Mr. C. D. Chase who presented Mr. Ezekiel with the vegetable lei did not trust to ordinary twine to hold the various parts together but used a small rope. As the Australia was hauling away Mr. Chase got back most of his vegetables.

Then there was a man who could not get up the gang plank, so he haled a boat, threw his traps and himself into it and climbed up a rope as the Australia was backing away from the wharf. A bottle wrapped in white paper seemed to be the most important piece of luggage the man had with him.

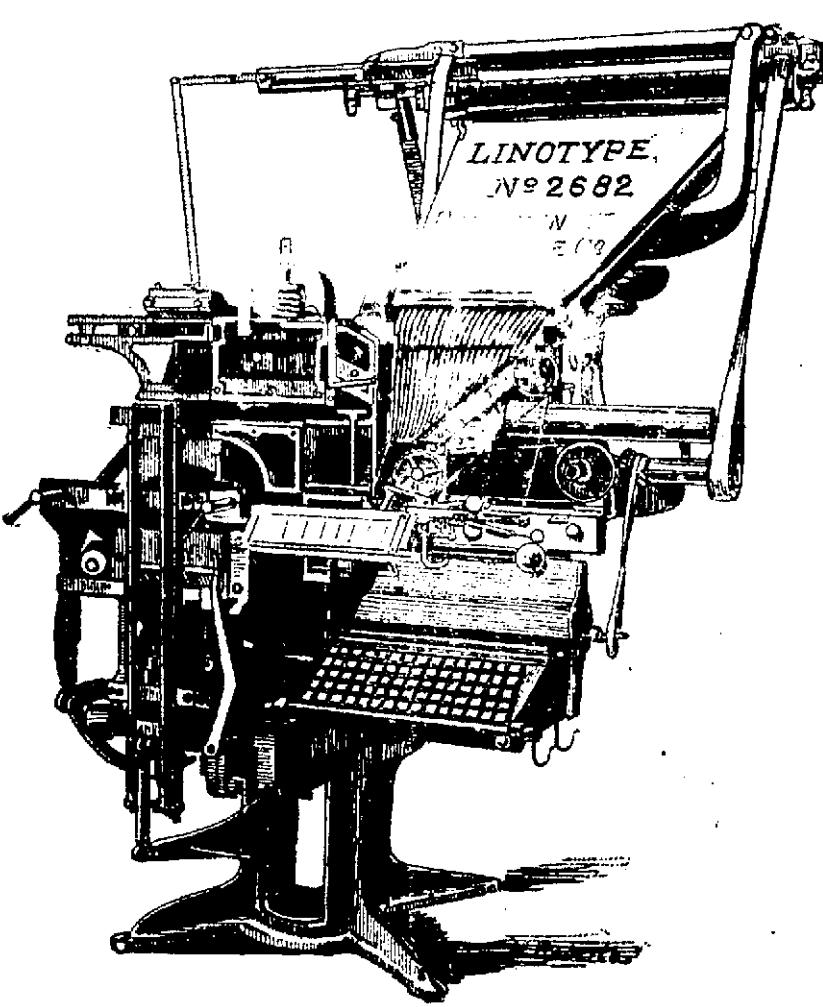
The Hawaiian Band gave its usual farewell concert, favoring the departing passengers with several popular Hawaiian airs.

## DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE.

The suggestion has again been brought forward that considerable economy could be effected, as well as a more accurate and comprehensive service rendered, by consolidating under one head, the Department of Science, all of the 28 strictly scientific bureaus now maintained by the Government. These several departments now cost annually \$8,000,000.

The studies in which these scientists and their clerical assistants are employed comprise the earth and its products, the atmosphere and its changes, economic plants and their culture, domestic animals and their kind, surveys for measuring the land and for sounding the waters, agricultural experiment stations, a fish commission for the improvement of pisciculture, forest, forage and fruit culture, museums of objects of art, ethnology, natural history, mineralogy, geology, etc.

Owing to the present lack of co-ordination there is ample opportunity for confusion, duplication or oversight of important work. For instance, the statistics of the natural resources of the country are now collected by eight different agencies connected with six



LINOTYPE MACHINES USED BY HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY.

The Paradise of the Pacific with its fine illustrations is printed on it. It has a speed anywhere from 1,200 to 1,800 an hour, and among its advantages, which printers will appreciate, are the following: Detention of the printed sheet in full view of the pressman long enough for him to observe the "color," the technical term for allowance of ink; great facility in the adjustment and shifting of ink rollers, ease of getting at the "forms" of type when necessary to make a correction or to remove any substance that shouldn't be there, and its adaptability for running off two jobs at one time, there being a place for a feeder,

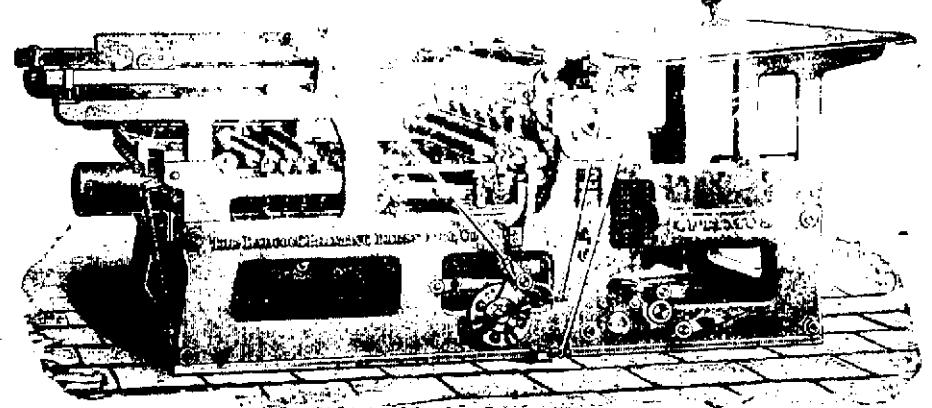
case of necessity. When running full force the gas engine consumes about ten gallons of gasoline daily.

## OFF TO THE COAST.

Australia Departs With a Number of Well Known People.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the gang planks of the Australia were lowered away and the popular boat backed away from the Oceanic wharf to begin her voyage to San Francisco. The wharves were crowded with people all bent on seeing what there was to be seen. Among those on the deck of the Australia and laden with leis of all

time, there being a place for a feeder,



OPTIMUS BOOK PRESS.

on each side, with mechanism for either of the feeders to stop the cylinder or press.

Alongside the large machine stands a "Pony Optimus," with a bed 18x24 inches, or about half the size of the big "Optimus." It has the same kind of mechanism as the other and has a capacity of 2,800 an hour. There are in addition three other presses which are used on job and small work, and presses for copperplate work.

The stereotype machines are of the same pattern as those used on the newspapers in the United States. What is known as the chalk plate process is used. The artist, with a sharp stylus, scratches the picture on a metal plate on which there is a thin layer of chalk.

colors and styles, were the following:

Count Theo. di Kergorlay, bound home after a trip around the world and a happy time in Honolulu.

Miss Goldstein who won the "Hawaiian trip" offered by the Wilder Steamship Company for the correct name late home in California.

Mrs. Brenig who goes to San Francisco on business in connection with her property there.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hobron who are on their way East. Mr. Hobron is off on business but will find some time for pleasure. His wife will accompany him on his travels.

Maya Jennings of Chicago accompanies the remains of her

different departments, not counting the census, which usually goes over the whole field again. In this and many other cases a single executive head would produce more efficient service.

## A STORY OF CARLYLE.

A small crowd of litterateurs and college men, among them Thomas Carlyle, were one evening discussing books and writers. An Oxonian expressed the opinion that books embracing the author's views and theories never amounted to much, especially those who were mainly theoretical. At this point Carlyle spoke up: "Young sir," he said, "once upon a time there was a man in France whose name was Rousseau, and he wrote a book which was filled with theories and opinions, and so on. And the young nobility and fops of the period said that the book was wind. But, young sir, it is an incident of history that their skins went to bind the second edition of that book."

## A SAFE PLACE.

Father Hugh Lagan, of San Rafael, is a pious priest and an excellent raconteur. His reverence relates that he was called in recently to administer the last rites of the church to a dying sinner, who, like himself, was a native of the Emerald Isle.

"I have but one request to make, father," gasped the dying penitent.

"What is it, my son?" inquired the priest.

"That when I am dead, father, you will put me to rest in the Hebrew cemetery."

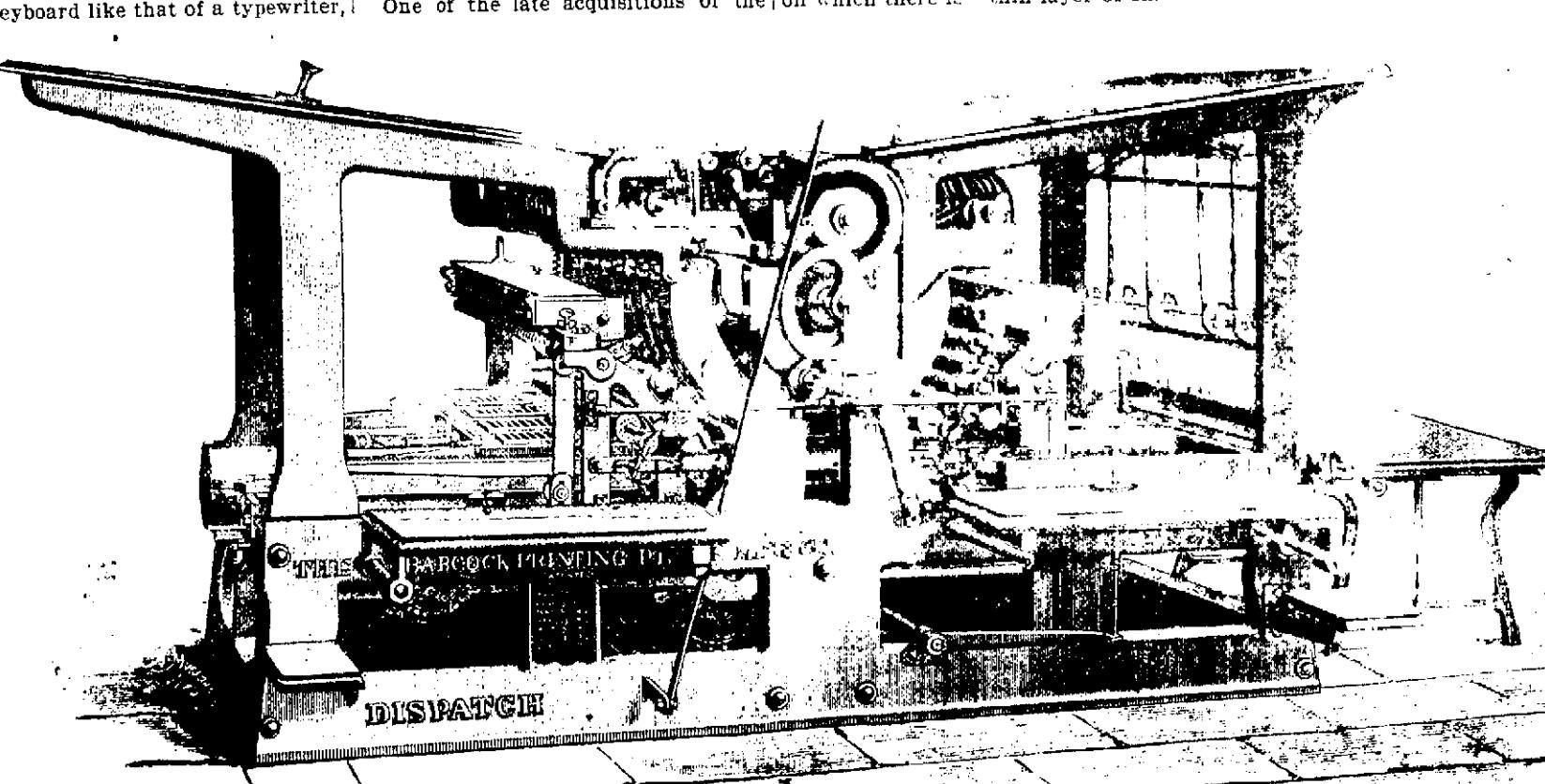
"And what for?" asked Father Lagan.

"Because, your reverence," moaned the sick man, "it is the last place on the face of the globe where the devil would look for an Irishman."

## PAPER WHEELS.

A paper bicycle has now invaded the field. One of them, owned by a bicycle agent, is now in use in London. Paper fiber, similar to that sometimes used in the manufacture of railway carriage wheels, is employed for tubing. The bicycle weighs 20 pounds, and is as strong as any one in use. A factory is said to be contemplated for the production of bicycles of this sort.—Cycling Gazette.

Another hard day for the lei girls. The China takes away a number of popular island people.



DISPATCH DOLIE FEED PRESS ON WHICH PUBLICATIONS OF GAZETTE COMPANY ARE PRINTED.

and as he taps the keys matrices of press room is a "Dispatch" double. The letters desired are sent into a line, feed newspaper press by the celebrated Babcock Company of New York. It is nearly filled his line, and, stopping at the end of the last word or syllable desired, and with two has a capacity of 3,000 impressions an hour. This is the time will hold, he depresses a key and the line of matrices, forming a complete mould moves within a frame upon the side of a wheel, so precisely for it is a "Dexter" folder, turns on the other side of the wheel that folds, trims and pastes either 8,

the plate is then placed in the stereotype machine and the hot metal poured in. The metal hardens quickly into a block, which is taken out and sawed

into proper shape for the press.

The mechanical, job and newspaper

departments give employment to forty

one people.

The editorial department consists of

two editors and three reporters, and

the business department of the man-

ager, bookkeeper, subscription clerk,

grandson, drowned at Sans Souci, to his late name in California.

Miss Makinney who is returning to

her home in Santa Cruz, California,

after a pleasant visit of nearly a year

with her brother, F. W. Makinney.

Mr. A. T. Hartwell, nephew of Gen-

eral A. S. Hartwell, who is returning

to his home in Boston after a number

of months spent on the islands.

J. Campbell who goes to California

to be united in marriage with Miss